THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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IMPEACHMENT.

Another Appeal by Wendell Phillips.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard of this week.

The question of impeaching the President occupies a very large share of public attention. In our judgment, more than two-thirds of the loyal masses are ready for it. The House of Representatives, we are assured by the most trustworthy and competent authority, is ready to begin by a vote of three to one. The only hesitation arises from the position taken by certain Conservative Senators—men who have never outgrown their education in the timid policy of the old Whig party, and who still retain relations with the President which it would be flattery to call equivocal.

These men express such repugnance to the measure, such doubts of its justice and expediency, that its friends infer they will never agree to a conviction. Unwilling to aid in what would then be thought an abortive movement, one successful in its immediate result, the friends of impeachment hesitate to proceed We doubt whether this reluctance is good policy. Grant the possibility of our not securing a conviction—there are still many considerations which show how valuable the mere impeachment itself would be. Foremost and chief of these is the probable effect on the South. What changed its honorable and healthy humility in May, 1865, to the arrogant and swaggering contumacy of May, 1866?

The reliance on Johnson's treachery, and the expectation that his treason would be countenanced by a large Northern constituency. No one will deny this. The stiff Northern breeze of October and November has almost blown away that castle in the air. Still, a million and more of Democratic votes give large room for future hope; make it easy to confound and dispute the significance of the election triumph. Few men doubt that the President means to persevere in his plot. But the whole South watches to see what the purpose of the North really is, and how far, even in the presence of such a Democratic mass, the Republican party dares to go. Let the news go forth that the President is defied—that Republican leaders dare to declare open battle with him, to impeach and suspend him, and, like the handwriting on the wall, that announcement will make Southern knees, like those of former tyrants, shake and smite against each other; the proud but baseless fabric of Southern ambition will dissolve, and "leave not a wreck behind." Wade Hampton even may come to his knees, and coward brutes like Mayor Monroe will surely get to theirs. It will be a sign of Northern purpose and of our leaders' understanding of, and confidence in it, more potent than any other evidence can be. No movement would go so far towards convincing the South how hopeless is her plan to save her inhuman civilization from the verdict which Northern victory has recorded against it.

There is another consideration of great importance. The usurpation and corruption of the national Executive have been increasing every year for the last quarter of a century. Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce, and Buchanan have each succeeded in outdoing his predecessor—the increasing servility and baseness of each making his predecessor appear comparatively decent. The impunity with which each was suffered to complete his villany emboldened his successor. Such men are below the reach of honorable motive, respect for character, and love of good repute.

Their impunity corrupts and emboldens all in the nation that resembles them. The motives to such usurpation and severity are many and strong; success and impunity intensify and strengthen them still further. We need an example; we need to give to the popular rebuke the strongest expression and form possible. If the sinner cannot actually be punished let him tremble at the close approach and most imminent danger of getting his deserts. If the Senate will not give us the credit of convicting the usurper, let the House, at least, give free course to the utterance of that protest from the moral sense of the people which impeachment alone would constitute.

Such utterance is due to national character and self-respect. It might tend strongly to arrest our deterioation. Warren Hastings, colossal sinner as he was against Christian civilization and absolute justice, was acquitted when the Commons impeached him; but Lord John Russell testifies that the trial saved India from any repetition of such wholesale murders and gigantic corruption. He says:—

"Though the impeachment ended in an acquittal, its results were memorable and beneficial. Never has the great object of punishment, the prevention of crime, been attained more completely than by this trial"

So it might, and probably would be in our case. Surely we stand in as great need of such salvation. The trial would throw open to the light the dark chambers and crooked path of Executive malversation and defiant illegality of policy. The blood of New Orleans, and that of those three soldiers whose murderers, by Johnson's trick, walk unpunished, might still cry unheard for vengeance: but its guilt would be traced home to the very doors of the White House, on evidence no man could gainsay.

After that revelation, such a popular verdict would be recorded—no matter how a whole family, provided with offices, or any other management, might gag the Senate—that no future President would venture to walk in the same path. We have so much faith in the virtue and intelligence of the people as to be sure of this. If Johnson cannot be punished, still, like his first predecessor, we can send him forth with such a mark on his brow that no man will follow his example.

We turn to another point. Some doubt whether Johnson be legally liable to impeachment, since, as they suppose, he has violated no specific statute, committed no offense specially and exactly defined by law. We think such a supposition utterly erroneous. On the contrary, if asked by what law we intend to try him, we might answer, as the Roundhead did in Charles the First's case, "By all the laws he has left us."

But even granting the supposition to be correct, it does not touch or affect the question. Impeachment is not like, nor is it limited like, a common indictment. No man can be indicted except for a crime that common or statute law has distinctly described; but an officer may be impeached for any grave misuse of his powers, or any mischievous non-use of them—for any conduct which harms the public or perils its welfare. It is a process intended to sweep after the exact and definite machinery of the law, and save the State from evils which no law, however comprehensive, can cover.

Who ever undertook to find or state the exact statute that Warren Hastings had violated? When did Burke, Fox, or Sheridan enter Westminster Hall "with the statute-book doubled down in dogs' ears," to specify the exact clause which that ruthless trampler on helpless millions had violated? The nature of the proceeding excluded them from all such labor. So of our usurper with bloody and unclean hands.

His offenses have been, to be sure, in many instances violations of express laws. But we waive that; we may point to his whole course, beginning with North Carolina in 1865 and ending at Baltimore, when, thirsting for loyal blood, the wholesome timidity of his own tools and the courage of a young judge sent him, balked and cowed, back to his lair—we may point to all this and demand that the whole constitutional arsenal shall be exhausted to punish such a past and prevent a similar future.

The American people arraigning their Chief Magistrate in the face of the world—the first time in their history—for his attempt, by hypocrisy and treason, to corrupt their moral sense, and balk their victory over an inhuman and bloody system—and doing it in defense of a hapless and friendless race, would be a sublime spectacle, compared with which the trials of Charles I and Louis XVI would sink into merely selfish and ambitious measures. Such a step would be in keeping with the noble march of the Revolution—better evidence of the generous and high principle which has underlain the war, than the thunders of Gettysburg, or even the Emancipation Proclamation itself.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Mc Culloch Against Home Monopolies—Not Foreign.

From the Tribune.

Secretary McCulloch has informed Congress that this nosion of a nice tariff is, one whose rates of duty shall not be so high as to "build up home monopolies." Which savors of buncombe. Which also has a stale flavor of free-trade cant, and a perceptible scent of demagogism.

It would bother Secretary McCulloch to tell how a manufacturing monopoly could be created in the United States. Say a monopoly of making salt—saline springs and rock salt being on large deposit in fifteen different States and Territories. How would you create it? Copper sheathing for ships—how would you go to work to make a monopoly of manufacturing that, the copper of America not being concentrated in a single hole, owned by one man, or one company of men? Pocket and table cutlery—how, Mr. McCulloch, could you confer on the smartest Yankee that ever simulated a gunflint, or cheated the eye with a ligneous ham, the monopoly of supplying even your town of Buncombeville with table-knives and forks, pocket-knives and scissors?—the road to Buncombeville being a highway by law to all the world, and the making of cutlery, good or bad, dull or sharp, tempered or distempered, being one of the inalienable rights of every man, woman, and child in the United States.

The proposition that high duties on imported goods would "build up home monopolies" is a proposition that is absurd on its face. If the Atlantic rolled a tariff of fire and brimstone between us and Europe, manufacturing monopolies could not be established here. Why? Because in the United States of America, iron, coal, copper, lead, zinc, oil, and timber are geographically diffused, and because man is free, labor is free, capital is free, and land is cheap. By way of charitable subscription to a scanty stock of economical knowledge where it is officially needed, let us impart that one of the essential conditions of a monopoly is a control of labor. Not till land becomes as dear in America as it is in Great Britain can American capital control American labor. What does Mr. McCulloch suppose to be the average length of manufacturing life in the textile mills of Massachusetts? It is only from three to four years for the men—only from five to six years for the women. They quit the mills then—for what? The men for a piece of land; the women for husbands and a piece of land. The "Homestead law" is a law of American industrial life.

We can't keep operatives at work after they have earned money enough to buy and improve land. The American passion is to own a bit of the earth to have a home on, to cultivate, to adorn, to welcome children back to, to die on. A fact underlying political economy that a statesman should know. But where you find labor without education, without the right to vote, without political representation, without the power to fix its wages, without the choice of markets, without access to land, without the power to change its condition, there you will find the possibility of a monopoly. There, money and genius can build one up. England is dotted all over with monopolies—with respect to the rest of the world. There is a lovely monopoly in the town of Saltaire, which town Mr. Salt owns, the inhabitants of which town Mr. Salt owns, and whom Mr. Salt keeps at work, supplying the world with worsted dress goods, thanks to the knavish free-trade gospeling which preaches and prays to nations not to make their "tariffs so high as to be prohibitory, nor to build up *home* monopolies"—the foreign ones being all right. Mr. Salt makes eighteen miles of worsted dress cloth in a day! Consul Abbott thus describes his little monopoly:—

"The 'Model Mill,' erected by Mr. Salt at Saltaire, occupies six acres of ground between the Midland Railway on one side, and the canal which connects the Atlantic with the North Sea on the other. It has 11½ acres of flooring. The front on the railway is 545 feet long and 72 feet high, and has six stories. The lower floors are divided in the middle by the engine rooms, but the top story runs the whole length of the building, and forms one of the very largest rooms in the world. The floors are built in the most perfect fire-proof manner. The roof is of iron. The windows are formed of immense squares of plate glass. From the centre of the main building the warehouses run back to the canal, a distance, in all, of 330 feet, and rise to a height of 90 feet above the canal. On each side of the warehouses the remaining space is occupied with sheds containing rooms for preparing wool. Below these are immense cisterns with filters, holding 500,000 gallons of rain-water for manufacturing purposes. On the top is a tank, holding 70,000 gallons of water pumped from the river, for the supply of the town, and for use in case of fire. On one side, facing the high-road, are offices, store-rooms, etc. The engines are of 1250 horse-power, with eight boilers, supplied by pipes from the river. In making the engine-beds 2400 tons of stone were used. The chimney, separated at the corner of the works, is 18 feet square at the base, and 250 feet high. The gas works are very large, and yield 100,000 feet per day for 5000 lights in the establishment, and for the supply of the town. The gasometer is 60 feet in diameter and 18 feet deep. Mr. Salt employs 4500 hands, who work 1200 looms, and produce 18 miles of cloth a day."

"Monopolies," Mr. McCulloch! Are they evils? Indeed they are. England is full of them. England is the manufacturing monopolist of the world. Then why did you not ask Congress to guard the domestic industry of our country, upon the prosperity of which alone can you depend for the income to pay our debt and carry on the Government against foreign monopolies—the monopolies that do exist, and do grind and crush their unprotected competitors? Salt's worsted mill is a sample of them. Saltaire is a principality. Salt is a monarch in the markets of the world. Salt tramples to-day on every worsted manufacturer in the United States, and is turning thousands and thousands of our laboring men and women out of employment into the snow. And why, Mr. Secretary of the Treasury? Because your tariff practically is a free-trade tariff. Salt walks over it, and walks through it, and walks over and through his American competitors.

Congressmen, a tariff is a breastwork for unequally developed industry. Raise ours high enough and make it tight enough to save the people from foreign monopolists.

An Odd Case.—The Rev. Dr. Lincoln, of Providence, R. I., announced from his pulpit, some Sundays ago, that tickets to Newport and back—a Baptist Convention was sitting at Newport—could be obtained at a certain store. One of his congregation obtained a ticket, went to Newport, and started on his return trip. Unfortunately the train did not connect at Fall River with any train for Providence, and the conductor insisted upon his fare. The layman refused to pay, was put off the cars, and on his return sued Dr. Lincoln for damages. He did not recover.

MARINE DISASTER.

The "General McClellan" Ashore off Patchogue, L. I.

MEDFORD, L. I., December 19.—At five o'clock this morning the ship *General McClellan* ran ashore off Patchogue, L. I., fifteen miles from Fire Island light, having one hundred and fifty passengers on board. Fifty tons of pig lead were thrown overboard, and the vessel, considerably lightened, now lies with sails set waiting for assistance. No lives have been lost, and the captain will not allow any one to land.

The Coast Wrecking Company's vessels have been despatched to her assistance, in charge of Captain Young, the Assistant General Agent.

The ship lies on the outer edge of the outer bar uninjured, and is in no danger, unless a storm ensues. Her position is broadside to the beach, in a good condition. She has made no water, and if the assistance of steamtugs had arrived she would have been got off to-night at high water, as she was lifting from the sea.

A pilot is on board, but the ship was not under his charge on account of a disagreement of the off-shore pilotage. On grounding, rockets were sent up as signals of distress, and surfmen assembled at the boat houses and offered assistance, but none was required.

The steamer *Chamberain*, and the wrecking schooner *Johnson*, are expected every moment from New York. The weather is clear and the sea calm.

The *McClellan* is seventeen hundred tons burden, and draws twenty feet of water. She has an assorted cargo.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Another Poet Defending Himself.

The London *Review* says:—"We have received a long letter from Mr. Robert Young, the 'agricultural poet,' upon whose pension we commented in a recent number. He sends a copy of his work and challenges criticism. One of our charges against him was that his rhymes were not rhymes except when read after the provincial Irish fashion of pronouncing English; and in the very first couplet of the very first poem in his book we find 'name' offered as a rhyme for 'theme.' Mr. Young, in his preface, informs us that he 'never had an opportunity of acquiring scholastic knowledge.' This is no excuse for writing nonsense. Here is something in the style of Tim Malony, of Ballymatony, whose effusions were edited by Thackeray:—

"'The landlords here, our hearts to cheer,
Around our board are *seated*, O,
And freely pass the social glass
To friendship *consecrated*, O.'

"Surely Mr. Young is not serious in asking us to review balderdash of this kind, especially since Lord Derby has decided upon giving him £40 a year for writing it."

A Missionary Prelate's Stock Outfit.

Mr. Ganly, "the Robins of Ireland," is about to sell by auction the farm stock of the late Lord Plunket. The Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, under the head of "The Outfit of a Missionary Bishop," publishes what it calls "a characteristic inventory of what in evangelical circles will, no doubt, be looked upon as the complete Episcopal outfit of the late Arch-hierarch of the Church Militant in Connaught:—Item first, 817 head of cattle; item second, 29 short-horned Kerry cows; item third, 5 Durham and Kerry bulls; item fourth, 77 ditto bullocks; item fifth, 204 ewes; item sixth, 159 hoogets; item seventh, 242 lambs; item eighth, 81 two and three-year-old wedders; item ninth, 242 lambs; item tenth, 82 wedders; item eleventh, 17 rams. Then comes a long list of 'carriage horses,' 'weight-carrying' cobs, ten family and farm horses, sows and litters, fat pigs and boars, carts to the number of eleven, ploughs six, and harrows four; single and double Broughams, phaetons, jaunting cars, chariots, and saddles; grubbers and hydropults, scales, and ladders."

Sharing in the Profits.

Lord George Manners has made an important speech. Speaking to the Farmers' Club at Newmarket, England, recently, he suggested that it was becoming necessary to tempt the laborers to stay at home, and he thought the best way to do it would be to promise them a share in all the profit of the farm above ten per cent. on the capital invested. As the average yield of a farmer's capital is barely eight per cent., that promise will not add much to wages, not half so much as ten per cent. reduction in rentals would. The London *Spectator* remarks:—"Lord George is, however, the first of his class to see what we believe to be a truth, that the laborer must in one way or another share in the farm, either by cultivating bits of it for himself, which will probably be the first attempt, or by becoming himself the farmer, as he is at Assington. There the laborers hold direct of the landlord, Mr. Gurdon, farm very well, pay a good rent, and are about twice as well off as if they took wages."

An Aged Woman Burned to Death.

A heartrending affair occurred in the town of La Grange, Dutchess county, N. Y., on Tuesday, the particulars of which are as follows:—An elderly lady named Peggy Overacker, of the above town, has been for some time laboring under an attack of paralysis, being unable either to speak or move about. On the day in question she was seated in front of a wood fire in a room at the residence of Martin B. Overacker, when a spark from the fire ignited her clothing. Being unable to give any alarm, the poor creature sat there unable to move, and in a short time was burned to a crisp. The smoke escaping through the crevices of the door and windows attracted the attention of some of the household, when they rushed into the room, and immediately became aware of the terrible occurrence. They had left the poor woman but a short time previous, having made it their business to watch her as closely as possible. The affair has created profound regret throughout the eastern part of the county. Mrs. Overacker was upwards of seventy years of age.

Epigrammatic Signs.

The writer of "Table Talk," in the London *Guardian*, says:—"An enterprising wine and spirit merchant has placed in his window in Devereux court, Temple, the following lines surmounted by an elaborate heraldic device of the demi-lamb demi-horse of the ancient Templar body:—

"'As by the Templars' hold you go,
The Horse and Lamb displayed,
In emblematic figures show
The merits of their trade.

"'That clients may infer from thence
How just is their profession,
The Lamb sets forth their innocence,
The Horse their expedition.'

"The epigram is not bad for a tradesman's device; but we hope mine host's wine is better than the concluding rhyme."

The London *Review* adds:—

"This writer does not seem to be aware that the verses are old, and not at all the invention of the 'enterprising wine and spirit merchant' in Devereux court. There is a third stanza, which runs:—

"'Oh, happy Britons! happy isle!
Let foreign nations say,
Where they get justice without guile,
And law without delay.'

"And there is a reply, in which the lawyers' clients are converted into the lamb, because they are devoured by wolves, and into the horse, because they are ridden by jockeys."

—The Prince of Wales, during his visit to Moscow, told a Russian archbishop that the Queen desired the welfare of all Christians. This should be gratifying news to the Irish, who do not belong to the Established Church.

—An English judge, in charging the jury in a railway case, said he thought that the blowing of tobacco smoke in the face of a fellow railway passenger might be considered an insult.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

FINANCIAL NEWS OF TO-DAY.

By Atlantic Submarine Cable.

LONDON, December 20—11 A. M.—Before official hours, United States Five-twenties of 1862 were offered at 71½, the closing rates of yesterday.

Erie Railroad shares are rather higher.

Consols are quoted firm at the rates current last evening.

THE LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER.

STEAMSHIP "JAVA" AT HALIFAX.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

HALIFAX, December 20.—The royal mail steamship *Java*, from Liverpool December 8, has arrived here, *en route* for Boston.

England.

LIVERPOOL, December 8.—Fenian arrests continue all over Ireland. A house in Liverpool has been searched, on information being received that Stephens was secreted there, but it proved a hoax.

George Straud & Co., of Stirling, engaged in New Orleans trade, have suspended. Their liabilities will amount to over £100,000. The assets are largely in excess.

The conclusion of the trial of Lamirande had revived the protests in English journals against the illegality of his extradition in Canada. It is true that he confessed his guilt fully, but exception is nevertheless taken to the irregularity attending his arrest. It is supposed that the matter will receive attention when Parliament meets, and that the Government will be called to account.

France.

The French Admiral in China has issued notification declaring the river Seoul, in Corea, in a state of blockade, from October 15, owing to the recent murder of the French missionary.

The Bank of France has gained 14,000,000 francs in cash during the past week.

The Paris *Patrie* says:—"The scheme which is being concerted between the Catholic powers has no political meaning, but it is simply an arrangement by which the Catholic Governments would contribute to the Pope's civil list."

Spain.

The Spanish Minister of Marine has announced that there will be no naval levy for the first quarter of the year 1867, the present reserve being sufficient.

Denmark.

The Crown Prince of Denmark was at Berlin, and had exchanged visits with the King. The latter gave a state dinner to the Prince.

Austria.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says that, notwithstanding all assertions to the contrary in the Austrian official press, it may be regarded as a positive fact that troops are about to be concentrated.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, December 8.—The cotton market during the week has been slightly easier, and a decline of ⅛d per pound is noticed on middling uplands. The market closed steady The *Brokers' Circular* reports sales of 65,000 bales, of which speculators took 4750 bales, and exporters 14 000 bales. The sales of yesterday were about 9000 bales, the market closing firm. Of these sales 2000 were for speculators and exporters. The following are the authorized quotations:—

	Fair.	Middlings.
New Orleans	16	14½
Mobiles	15½	13½
Uplands	15½	13½

The entire stock of cotton in port is estimated at 539,000 bales, of which 178 000 bales are American.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market there for goods and yarns being dull, and prices are tending downwards.

Breadstuffs—Richardson, Spence & Co.'s, and other circulars, report Flour dull and steady. Wheat quiet and steady, with quotations barely maintained; amber, red and Southern, 12s. 9d.@13s. 3d. Corn dull and has declined 6d.; mixed Western, 39s. 3d.@39s. 6d. ₱ quarter.

Provisions—Bigland, Athya & Co., and usual authorities, quote Beef steady; Pork heavy; Bacon inactive; Lard declined 1@2s., and still tending downwards; sales at 48s. for American; Cheese active, and advanced 1@2s.; Butter steady; Tallow steady at 44s. 6d.@45s. 6d.

Produce—Ashes are easier at 34s. 3d @31s. 6d. for Pots, and 39s @39s 6d. for Pearls. Sugar is firmer, and has advanced 3d.@6d. Rice firm. Coffee inactive. Linseed quiet, and declined 6d Linseed cakes steady. Cod oil, no sales. Linseed oil dull at 40s.@40s. 6d. Rosin steady at 10s. for American common. Spirits Turpentine dull at 38s for American. Petroleum firmer; Pennsylvan a refined is quoted at 1s 5d.@1s. 6d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, December 8.—Baring, Brothers & Co. quote as follows:—Market dull and declined 2s. Winter red Western, 63@67s.; Flour, 34s. for Western State. Corn, 38@39s. for Western mixed. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Rice quiet. Tea steady at 11d. for common Congou Iron dull at £5 5s @ £6 10s. for rails and 54s. for bars. Linseed quiet. Linseed Cake firm and advanced 5s.; sales at £11 10s. @12 for American. Spirits of Turpentine easier at 39s for American Petroleum quiet and steady at 10s. 5½d. for American refined Linseed Oil flat at 36s. 6d @36s. 9d Sperm Oil nominal at 95s. Tallow quiet at 44s. for American on the spot.

GLASGOW MARKETS—GLASGOW, December 8.—Wheat flat and declined 6d.

LONDON, December 8—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £1000.

Last Night's Cable Despatches.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Reported Negotiations Between the United States Government and Marshal Bazaine.

PARIS, December 19—P. M.—It is reported in semi-official quarters that Marshal Bazaine has opened or attempted to open negotiations with the United States Government in reference to the establishment of a new Government in Mexico after the withdrawal of the French troops.

Why Maximilian is Detained in Mexico.

FLORENCE, December 19—P. M.—The report is current here that Maximilian is detained in Mexico in consequence of its having become known to the Austrian Government that the Austrian army wish him to become immediately the successor of Francis Joseph.

FRANCE.

Farewell Dinner to Minister Bigelow.

PARIS, December 19—1 o'clock P. M.—The Emperor Napoleon will, it is expected, attend the farewell dinner to be given to Minister Bigelow to-day.

The Reorganization of the French Army.

PARIS, December 19—1 o'clock P. M.—The scheme for the reorganization of the French army is very unpopular. The French people cannot see the necessity for such an immense standing army when France and England are at peace.

SPAIN.

General Prim Pardoned by the Queen.

LONDON, December 19—P. M.—It is reported that General Prim, who has kept himself away from the country since his attempt at revolution last winter, has returned to Spain, having received a pardon from the Queen.

GERMANY.

The New German Parliament.

BERLIN, December 19—1 P. M.—The German Parliament will be voted for almost universally thoughout Germany.

Bismark Resigns the Presidency.

BERLIN, December 19—P. M.—Count von Bismark has resigned the Presidency of the Conference.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The National Express Office Closed, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, December 20.—The National Express office here has been entirely closed, and the whole assets have gone into the hands of ex-Governor Pratt, as trustee and receiver.

All the city seems absorbed in preparing for Christmas.

An Appointment.

By the New York Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—Edward V. Murphy, for many years one of the reporters in the United States Senate, has been appointed Superintendent of Exports at the port of Philadelphia.

Steam from Erie to Liverpool.

By the New York Associated Press.

BUFFALO, December 20.—The merchants of Erie, Pa., are making efforts to establish direct lines of vessels to carry petroleum from Erie to Liverpool. The vessels are to have capacity to carry twenty-five hundred barrels each, and to make three trips per season.

Arrival of Steamers.

By the New York Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 20.—The steamship *Deutschland*, from Southampton on the 6th, arrived here at any early hour this morning.

The steamship *Java*, from Liverpool, has arrived at Halifax.

Ship News Per Steamer "Java."

Arrived from New York, ship Andalc, at Table Bay. Ship Queensland, at Deal. From Portland, ship Orra Linn, at Belfast. From Boston, ship Otago, at Algoa Bay. From Philadelphia, ship Aldrid, at Queenstown. From New Orleans, ship Marie, at Liverpool. From Baltimore, ship Carroll, at Liverpool.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 20.—The stock Market is lower. Money at 6 ₱ cent. Gold 136½; United States Five-twenties of 1862 coupons 107½@107¾; of 1864, coupons, 106¼@106½; of 1865, 106¾@106¾; Ten-forties, coupons, 99½; Seven-thirties, of all series, 105¾@105¾; Missouri series, 93¼@93½; Canton Company, 46¼@46; Cumberland preferred, 21¼@68; Western Union Telegraph Company, 46; New York Central, 110½; Erie Railroad, 73½; Hudson River, 121½; Reading, 104½.

NEW YORK, December 20.—Cotton firm; uplands, 35c. Flour dull and with less firmness; Southern brands dull and drooping. Wheat dull and nominally lower. Corn dull and 1@2c. lower. Rye quiet. Barley drooping. Oats 1c. lower; sales of 21,000 bushels. Beef dull. Pork dull and lower; New Mess, $20 25; Old do., $19; prime, $17 37½@17 75. Lard steady. Butter quiet. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, December 20.—Flour is very firm; Ohio extra, $12 75@13; Chicago extra, $12 25@12 75; Provisions inactive Pork, $23. Coffee dull; Rio, $16 50@18 50. Sugars dull, and Whisky very quiet.

Conflict of Authority Between Governor Fletcher and Gen. Grant in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, December 19.—General Grant left St. Louis for the East yesterday. Before leaving he sent a company of United States troops to Lexington, to protect the bushwhackers from Governor Fletcher's militia. Governor Fletcher has gone to take command of his militia in person. He says he outranks General Grant in Missouri, and the end is not yet.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—This morning finds this Court still occupied in the trial of the case of the Commonwealth vs. James Falby. Every one, no doubt, by this time, knows this case by heart, at least as it has been presented at Court for we have already given it twice, once upon its trial last term, and again yesterday.

The whole of yesterday was occupied in the examination of witnesses. The Commonwealth, after the close of the defense offering the testimony of a large number of witnesses in rebuttal. Mr. Gorforth, representing the Commonwealth, was this morning "shoving" his rebutting witnesses along in a hurry, in order to get through with the case as soon as possible, and in order to go away from Court (as the room is now very cold) Messrs. Chesley and O'Byrne, for the defendant, are also working hard to bring the case to a speedy conclusion, but at the close of our report it was still on trial.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius—Judge Thompson—Merrick & Sons vs. Germania, Hanover, Fulton, and Lorrillard Insurance Companies of New York. An action to recover upon policies of insurance on the Southwark Foundry. Plaintiffs claim that their loss was $51 801, which included the machinery of the *Chattanooga* and several other vessels they were building, and which loss was proportioned among all the companies. Defendants claim that their policies did not cover the machinery of these vessels, and that its value should be deducted from the full amount, and that they should be charged with their respective proportions of the loss on the balance. Defendants have already paid $3029 each on the policies, which they say covered the policies Plaintiffs claim a balance of $1117 39 from each company. On trial.

Divorce in Vermont—Under the laws of Vermont divorce is now granted for "adultery, sentence to confinement in the State Prison for three years or more, intolerable severity, wilful desertion for three years, absence for seven years, and not heard from during the time, and gross neglect and cruel refusal of the husband to provide suitable maintenance for the wife." A bill was introduced at the last session of the Legislature to add another cause to the list, "habitual intemperance." On the first vote it was lost; on the second carried, and on the third lost—in each case by a very small majority. We are prepared for the statement that in Vermont the proportion of divorces to marriages, at present, is one to eleven.

Shipments of Colorado Gold.—The shipment of Colorado gold for the week ending Tuesday, December 4, was 1179 ounces, valued at $24,000. This is an increase of seventy two ounces over last week, says the Central City (Col.) *Register.*

—Colonel Frederick Hecker, who has resided in Illinois nearly seventeen years, has been nominated by the city of Marburg as its candidate for Representative in the North German Parliament. Colonel Hecker is a native of the Grand Duchy of Baden.

—A Washington clergyman, in addressing a prayer on behalf of universal suffrage, without regard to race, color, age, or sex, said, "Paradoxical as this may seem to Thee, O Lord, it is nevertheless true."

—A Methodist paper thinks that polkaing has no power to steady the reason, and that waltzing gives a paralytic vertigo to animal nature.

—Human existence hangs upon trifles. What would beauty be without soap?

—Two tight-rope walkers in San Francisco recently broke their necks.

—They have news-girls in Chicago, as well as news-boys.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, December 20, 1866.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds were firmly held at full prices. Old 5-20s sold at 107½; 6s of 1881 at 112¼, an advance of ¼; June 7·30s at 103¼, no change; and 10-40s at 99¼@99½, no change. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 99¼@99½; and old do. at 96, no change.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold largely at 29@29¼, closing at 29, a decline of ¼; Reading at 52¼@52½, dividend off, a decline of ½; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 55¼@55½, a slight advance; 130 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 60 for Norristown; 58½ for Minehill; 36 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 31½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 48 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 90 was bid for Second and Third; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 33½ for Spruce and Pine; 51¾ for Chesnut and Walnut; 76 for West Philadelphia; 14 for Kensonville; 38 for Union; and 30½ for Germantown.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Commonwealth sold at 57. 139 was bid for First National; 115 for Third National; 240 for North America; 135 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 101 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 57 for Girard; 91 for Western; 100 for Tradesmen's; 41½ for Consolidation; and 62½ for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 35¾, no change; 24 was bid for common do.; 55 for Lehigh Navigation; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Coal shares were in demand at an advance. New York and Middle sold at 4, an advance of ¼; 5 was bid for Fulton, and 3 81-100 for Big Mountain.

Money is again easier. Six per cent. is still the most general rate on demand loans, but the transactions at 5 per cent. are more numerous. Discounts continue dull at 6½@7 per cent. for prime paper. Foreign exchange is nominally held at steady rates. Leading bankers ask 109½ for 60 days' sterling bills, and 110¾ for short sight do.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A.M., 136¾; 11 A. M., 136; 12 M., 135¾; 1 P. M., 135¾, a decline of 1¼ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 U S 6s 81... c.	112¾	100 sh Reading...	s5 52½
$1000 5-20s. 62 cp...	107¾	200 sh do...lots.	s5 52½
$1500 U S 7 30s. Jy.	105¾	100 sh do...	c 52½
$250 do...June	104¾	100 sh do...	s10. 52·44
$3500 do...Je lt...	105¾	200 sh do...	s5 52½
$2000 U S 10-40s. cp..	99¾	100 sh do...	s10 52¾
$10000 do....s5 m	99¾	100 sh do..	s5nt. 52·31
$500 City 6s n c&p..	99¾	200 sh do..lots	s10 52¾
$100 do m c&p	99¾	200 sh St Nch Coal..	c 1½
$300 do o.c&p	96	500 sh do...	1½
200 sh Ocean...	s 69	100 sh Catawissa...	s30 29¼
100 sh Sch N Nav...	35¾	400 sh do.lots.	s30 29
25 sh Penna R..	lots 55¾	100 sh do..	s60wn 29
200 sh N Y & M C	lots 4	100 sh do...	s60 29¼
200 sh Keystone Zinc	7	100 sh do...	c 29¾
5 sh Coal Bk...	57		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 135¾@136; Silver ⅛ and ¼, 129; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 15½; do., August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 14½; do., December, 1864, 13½; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10½; do., September, 1865, 9½; do., October, 1865, 9¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 111¾@112¼; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107¾@107⅞; do., 1864, 106¾@106½; do., 1865, 106¼@106¾; do., new, 1865, 108¾@108¾; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99¾@100; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105@105¼; do., 2d series, 105@105¼; 3d series, 105@105¼; Compounds, December, 1864, 13¾@13⅞.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY December 20.—Cotton is rather firmer, but there is very little demand. Small sales of middling uplands at 34c, and New Orleans at 35@36c.

In Quercitron Bark no further transactions have been reported.

The Coal trade is at a stand, and prices are entirely nominal.

There is a firm feeling in the Flour Market, but the demand has been confined entirely to the wants of the home consumers who have taken about 1000 barrels, at $11@12 75 ₱ barrel for Northwestern extra family; $12@13 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do do; 14@16 for fancy; $9@10 50 for extra, and $8@8 50 for superfine. 200 barrels Rye Flour sold at $7 25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is very little prime Wheat offering, and this description is wanted at full rates; sales of 1000 bushels prime Southern red at $3 25; small lots of Pennsylvania at $2 80@3 10½, and white at $3 30@3 40. A lot of State Rye sold at $1 38. Corn is in good demand, and 8000 bushels new yellow sold at $1·01@1·05, and 1200 bushels old do at $1 18. Oats are in fair request, with sales at 57@58 cents. Prices of Barley and Malt are nominal.

Whisky—The trade is confined to the contraband article, and prices are nominal.

—General Lewis reports the freedmen in East Tennessee as craving for education.

—A young Boston merchant has been down in the crater of Mount Vesuvius.

—To-day, Friday, and Saturday will be the shortest days of the year.

—Conspicuous baldness afflicts the Empress Eugenie.

—*Punch's* advice how to kill time—shoot every day.

—There is good skating in Richmond.

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FOR CHILDREN.

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Chair Horses,
Velocipedes,
Wheelbarrows,
Wagons, Carts, Etc.,

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"The World Girdled by Telegraph"—East India Telegraph Company.

From the Times.

Could our ancestors, who rejoiced over the "great improvement" to travel from Philadelphia to "York" in a rickety mail-coach, in the admirably short space of four days, arise from their graves to-day, they could not well believe their eyes seeing a train of cars speed the distance along in four hours. *Their* news from Europe was fresh, and highly pleased they were at it, when received by a London or Havre packet inside of three months, a distance which our Atlantic steamers have more than once overcome in nine days. And what would they say to the telegraph? Old Benjamin Franklin, who first made the lightning of heaven bend to the service of man, and who was one of those quiet, composed, reasoning beings, whose maxim is "*nil admirari*," would certainly be amazed, if not totally bewildered, were he now to suddenly return to this world, to take the *Times* of a morning, and find twenty and more columns of news matter from the remotest parts of the globe, communicated by telegraph, containing information of important events all over Europe and America, which happened not as many hours before as in his good old slow-coach days it took months to get reports from a like distance.

The successful laying of the Atlantic cable, and the still more marvellous success of picking up the lost one of 1865, have put our country as far out West as San Francisco into almost instantaneous communication, not only with all the principal cities and prominent marts of Europe, but also with all those of Southern Asia as far into the East as Calcutta. One thing, and one only is to be deprecated in regard to the Atlantic telegraph, and that is, that both its *termini* are on foreign soil, and on the soil of the very power with which international rivalries may at any time produce dangerous complications. Should such complications unfortunately occur, then this ocean telegraph in the hands of the British Government, and completely beyond our control, would at once become one of the greatest sources, not only of annoyance, but even of danger to this country. This was early foreseen, and in the reply of one of our former Presidents to the first congratulatory despatch of the Queen of England (1858), the wish was expressed that the *terminal* of the cable, together with its connecting lines and station houses, should be declared neutral forever.

No answer was ever made to this expression of a mere wish. But other competing lines more to the south will shortly be built, and will remove the danger spoken of.

The most important projected plan, and promising perhaps greater results for the welfare and material prosperity of the United States, is the Russo-American telegraph, rapidly pushed forward on this continent by Mr. P. McD. Collins towards Behring Strait, and by the Emperor Alexander II, through Siberia towards the east, and the line proposed to be built and to connect with the former, by the East India Telegraph Company, from Pekin, the capital city of China, along the Chinese coast to Canton, and north and eastward, to Irkutsk and Kyachta, and the mouth of the Amoor river, which latter two connecting lines are proposed to be built by the Russian Government.

The British Government, always anxious to maintain their power in the East, intend and have, we believe, entered into preliminary arrangements to extend their line of telegraph from Calcutta east to Hong Kong; and thus when all these several lines shall have been completed—and we can assure our readers that they will be completed in less than half the time it took the Atlantic cable to get into working order—then the United States may justly lay claim to the proud position of being the commercial centre of the habitable globe, for from New York to Europe, from San Francisco to Asia, will radiate the entire commerce of the world.

When the late Thomas H. Benton was still a young lawyer and local politician at St. Louis, he edited a small sheet called the St. Louis *Inquirer*. This was in 1819-20. In a series of articles in that journal, neither ocean steamers, railroads, nor telegraphs being then in use, he advocated most strenuously the speedy construction of a national wagon-road through to the Rocky Mountains, and, with a proper treaty with Spain, through California to some point on the Pacific suitable for a great harbor. He fortified his proposal with irrefutable arguments. His sagacious and discerning mind called attention to the fact that every country which, throughout all history, succeeded in obtaining a fair share of the trade with the beehives of peoples in the East, grew prosperous and wealthy. He referred to the Phœnicians and Egyptians in ancient times, the Portuguese, the Dutch, the Hanseatic League, and the English more recently. And he hoped that, by opening communication for convenient travel from the Mississippi to the Pacific, the people of the United States might share in a like result.

"Old Bullion's" far-seeing ideas are now about to be realized, and that in a manner which not even he, at the time of his death, could have had courage enough to hope. The telegraph to San Francisco was completed long since, and already reaches far up north, through Oregon into Washington Territory and the British possessions. The National Wagon Road proposed by him forty-six years ago, is being rapidly pushed forward, supported by the bounty of our Government, but it is to be of iron, and "swift propelling steam" the motive power. San Francisco, "the most suitable place on the coast for a harbor," seems selected by nature herself for the great destiny that awaits it. Communication across the Pacific to Shanghai, connecting there by coast steamers with all the most important commercial cities down to Hong Kong, Macao, and Canton, is provided for also by the bounty of our Government, which has come to the succor of private enterprise in this great national undertaking. Thus all the preliminary steps to secure to us a fair share of the immense and highly lucrative trade of the Eastern Continent have been completed. One thing remains yet to be done. We must have telegraphic connection directly from here, and not over England and Europe, with all the trade centres of Eastern Asia. Then, and then only, will our whole system of intercontinental commerce be truly American and wholly independent.

This the East India Telegraph Company, a thoroughly responsible corporation, propose to do. Enough has been published regarding the Russo-American telegraph, now constructing and fast nearing its completion, and the reading public is so well informed of the general nature and character of the work, that, for the present, we need say no more about it. But the projected East India telegraph is less known, yet it is not only equally important with the Collins Russian line, but, we take it, immeasurably more so. While the Collins line gives us independent communication with Europe, through Siberia and European Russia, the East India telegraph brings us daily and hourly into the very heart of the Chinese empire and to the very doors of British India. A few statistical references will show the nature and scope of the enterprise.

In the first place, it is proper to mention that by the exertions of our Minister at Pekin, Hon. Anson Burlingame, who, we must in justice add, was earnestly supported by the representatives of the other powers having treaties of commerce and friendship with China, this Company was granted, by the Chinese Government, the right to lay cables connecting the seaport cities from Canton to Shanghai, and to construct an inland line from the latter place, by way of Nankin to Pekin. The Russian Government, by treaty, has secured the privilege of building two lines from Pekin—one to the Amoor, the other to Irkutsk. The fact that along the coast the telegraph will be submerged is security against its destruction by land pirates or rebels. Canton, the starting point, has a population of 1,000,000 souls, and is the great commercial metropolis of the Chinese Empire.

Macao, the next station, is also a very important trading post. Hong Kong, the third, has a population of 200,000; Amoy, the fourth, of 250,000; and Foochow, the fifth, of 1,200,000; Ningpo, the sixth station, has 300,000; and Shanghai, the next, nearly 2,000,000. From thence the telegraph connects with Nankin (400,000) and Pekin, 2,000,000 of inhabitants. From this last place the connection will be completed with the Russo-American Telegraph. The entire length of cables will be 835 miles, that of the land line, 605; total, 1435. From Pekin to the Collins Telegraph the distance to be spanned by the wire is 850 miles. We believe we have said enough to convince the reader of the pre-eminent importance of this work for the future commercial greatness of America.

That it will be shortly completed we do not doubt, for active, energetic, responsible, and able men are in the management. The Company was chartered by the Legislature of New York in 1864. The capital is $5,000,000, in shares of $100 each, which are rapidly taken. Let us see to it that the Company has thorough support.

The North German Confederation.

From the Tribune.

Preparations for constituting the North German Confederation have been carried on with great activity since the return of Count Bismark to Berlin. On Saturday, December 15, representatives of the several Governments met in Berlin, in order to mature the propositions to be submitted on the part of the Governments to the first North German Parliament, which will assemble on the 1st of February. If it be kept in mind that of the 29,220,862 inhabitants of the Confederation, no less than 23,590,543 belong to Prussia, it will be evident that the conferences in Berlin have more the appearance of a meeting of vassals of Prussia, than of peers. In cases of disagreement, it may be presumed that the remonstrances of the allied Governments will be very modest, for they all know that they are not only powerless with regard to Prussia, but that the Parliament which will soon assemble will strongly declare itself in favor of a consolidation of the Confederation into one State, and a consequent weakening of the powers of the minor Governments.

The latest reports from Germany indicate that Prussia will carry through with promptness and energy the consolidation of the army of the Confederation, and of its diplomatic representation. The soldiers of the minor Governments will, in fact, at once be incorporated with the Prussian army and be placed under the command of Prussian Generals. This virtually completes the absorption of the minor States by Prussia, and the latter Government can well afford to display in points of lesser importance an apparent liberality towards the minor princes.

The elections for the Parliament have not yet been held, but it is already safe to say that the Parliament will be nearly a unit in sustaining the great transformation which has taken place in the federal relations of the German States, and in urging on the Government of Prussia to complete the work of national unity. In fact, if there should be any difference in the German policy between Count Bismark and the Parliament, it will be in the greater eagerness of the latter to include as soon as possible the German States and Provinces which are still excluded from the Confederation. As the Legislature of Baden has with almost entire unanimity resolved to apply for admission into the Confederation, and as France and Austria must be expected to make to such an admission the most determined opposition, the discussions on this subject bid fair to be of great interest.

The new North German Confederation is, in point of population, the fifth State of Europe, being only exceeded by Russia, which, in its European dominions, has a population of 61,000,000; by France, with 37,472,732 inhabitants; Austria, with 32,572,000; and Great Britain, with 29,321,079. But of its four superiors in point of population, Austria and Great Britain have even now less influence in the councils of European politics than Prussia; and while they remain stationary, and are disturbed by violent agitation and even fears of disintegration, Prussia is irresistibly pressing forward. Her army is so powerful that it has even compelled the Government of France to attempt an entire reorganization of its military force, at the risk of creating a general discontent of the people. Unless overpowered by grand combinations of other European powers, Germany is now sure to advance, with a fair prospect of becoming soon, next to Russia, the leading power in Continental Europe.

The Diseased Condition of the Outside Southern States, and the Remedy.

From the Herald.

In his memorable conversation with the British Ambassador, Sir Hamilton Seymour, the late Emperor Nicholas, looking to the reconstruction of the map of Eastern Europe, Asia Minor, and Egypt, described the empire of Turkey as "a sick man" no longer able to manage his own affairs, and calling for the timely interposition of the great powers in view of his removal and the establishment of the modern European order of things over his extensive dominions, as demanded by the march of Christianity and the necessities of the age. Such, we may say, in a general view, is the condition of the outside Southern States to-day in their relations to the general Government. These relations are hardly more harmonious than is the Asiatic and Mahometan system of Turkey with the religious and political institutions of Europe, which rest upon the basis of the New Testament.

The empire of the Prophet had its day of power when it extended from Damascus, along the south side of the Mediterranean to the Atlantic; but when, in its long occupation of Southern Spain, it had developed the highest civilization and refinement known at that epoch among any people, it was gradually thrown back from Europe by falling into that fatal weakness of all great and prosperous political systems, of attempting too much. On a smaller scale, and reduced within a briefer compass of time, our late Southern aggressive political system, resting upon its all-absorbing institution of African slavery, from the same weakness of attempting too much, in its day of prosperity, has not only been driven back, but has been destroyed. So it is that, like Turkey, which, with its edete oriental institutions and ideas, awaits a reconstruction adapted to the dominant civilization of Europe, our Southern States, shorn of their institution of slavery, await from the victorious North the reorganization which their situation demands. "Sword in hand," said the fighting Sultan Mahmoud, "the children of the Prophet came into Europe, and sword in hand they will go out." Sword in hand the late Southern slaveholding oligarchy have been subdued, and they must abide the consequences.

But they do not seem to understand this universal law of war. Claiming, in their late rebellious conspiracy, the constitutional right to go out of the Union and to destroy it, they now claim the constitutional right to be reinstated on their own terms. And the worst of it is that all these false and pernicious dogmas, ideas, prejudices, and distinctions between State rights and Federal usurpations which carried them into the Rebellion, seem to be as powerful among the ruling classes in all the excluded States to-day as when they were fighting for two thousand millions of capital invested in Confederate scrip, and three thousand millions in slave property. It is sheer nonsense to talk of such communities as being restored to loyalty and the rights of loyal States with the surrender of their arms, or with their half-way acceptance of the generous conditions of President Johnson. The people of the loyal North have approved the terms proposed by Congress in the pending Constitutional amendment. It is now the duty of Congress to carry out this verdict of the people who carried through the war for the Union. To this end the power and the right are with Congress to compel the acceptance of these terms by the States wrested from the Rebellion; for it does not belong to the conquered party in a war, surrending at discretion, to say what terms it will accept or refuse.

Nor does the reconstruction of the outside States by Congress, even as unorganized Territories, necessarily involve any other conditions of restoration than those of the amendment. The reconstruction suggested appears, however, to be necessary in order to bring the States concerned to a loyal organization in each which will accept the amendment. In this view the nice abstractions of Senator Sumner and the special pleading of Senator Wilson may be dismissed. The bill of Mr. Stevens meets the case, in preparing the ground for the adoption of the amendment. The State Legislatures, as they stand, from Virginia to Texas, are in the hands of unchanged Southern Rebels. To do anything now, or next year, or for the next five or ten years, with these State Legislatures, those Rebel elements must be removed, and they can be removed only by a reconstruction of the Legislatures themselves from loyal materials.

To cut short the argument, we fall back upon the original doctrine of President Johnson, that if there are only five thousand *bona fide* loyal men in any one of those excluded States, they are enough for its reorganization. The bill of Mr. Stevens gives a much larger margin, and is therefore sufficiently liberal for all practical purposes.

The Democracy Vindicated—Decision of the Supreme Court.

From the World.

The Democratic party has reason to congratulate itself on the recent judgment of the Supreme Court, declaring the military tribunals, which dominated over the public liberties during the war, unconstitutional. This decision is both a triumphant vindication of the Democratic party and a happy augury for the future. The Supreme Court is the Thermopylæ of the present contest—the pass is narrow, the defenders are few, but their advantages of position are such that they can arrest and turn back the advancing hosts. Their decision on a matter which was the main topic of controversy between the Democratic party and its opponents during the war, is the final judgment of the law, as it will be the verdict of history, that the obloquy heaped upon Democrats for their opposition to the arbitrary exertions of authority, was undeserved.

When the war broke out, when the reverberations of Sumter startled all our cities, passed up all the winding streams that feed our rivers, and were re-echoed from all our hills, the vigorous alacrity with which Democratic citizens of the military age rallied to the flag and hurried to the scene of war, was not outdone by any portion of our countrymen. Nor did their military zeal ever slacken. The numerous Irish regiments we sent from this city, every man in them a Democrat, and led by such Democrats as Corcoran, are a specimen which renders the Democratic war ardor conspicuous, and which is only more noticeable from the fact that, except in the Irish regiments, Democrats were intermingled in the same military organizations with Republicans. The formidable veteran hosts which the Fenians are able to muster, attest the spirit and courage with which Democrats perilled their lives in the war. Nor was it mere numbers that they contributed. Every General who acquired great distinction by his military talents was a Democrat. Without the aid of their abilities the war could not have succeeded. McClellan, who organized our armies, Meade, his disciple, who turned the tide at Gettysburg, Grant, Sherman, are samples of these Democratic commanders, and the zeal with which their fame was cherished by the Democratic party shows how heavily its sympathies were given to the cause.

But when, at "the tinkling of a little bell," citizens were snapped up by provost marshals all over the country, flung into forts and military prisons, and either denied a trial, or tried by military commissions "organized to convict;" when the regular tribunals were overborne and silenced, the press gagged, free speech suppressed, and every community filled with spies, whose malicious, lying reports there was afforded no opportunity to confront or contradict, the Democratic party sanctioned no such pretended "war measures." On the contrary, it opposed them with all its vigor. It would be ridiculous for anybody to say, that those high-handed violations of the Constitution shortened the war by a single day. Nobody can point to a single instance in which they accomplished any good. But the odium which the Democratic party incurred by its opposition to them is beyond description. But now, when the din and uproar is hushed, and the civil courts are restored to their functions, the highest tribunal in the land pronounces a solemn, authoritative judgment that the Democratic party was right, and that the arbitrary proceedings against which it protested were as lawless as they were high-handed. Its noble sacrifices of ease and reputation will hereafter shine as one of the brightest chapters in the history of constitutional government. War is always a period of peril to civil liberty, and if none were ready to face danger in its defense when it was most in jeopardy, it would perish from the earth. It is chiefly due to the Democratic party that it has been rescued in this country.

The fact that the Supreme Court has escaped the servile contamination of the times, and pronounces an independent opinion which vindicates a party so traduced and maligned as the Democracy, is full of encouragement. It a majority of the Court dare stand up for the Constitution, on this question, there is solid ground for trusting its steadfast fidelity on all others. If Congress assumes that the Constitutional amendment is carried by the ratification of merely the represented States, and proceeds to legislate on that hypothesis, the Supreme Court will set aside all such laws. If Congress undertakes to degrade States into Territories, its measures will be stranded on the same barrier. If Congress undertakes to resist the judgments of the Supreme Court, the Commander-in-Chief of the army will have some duties to perform in such a conjuncture.

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Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, suitable for Christmas Holiday and Bridal Presents.
Particular attention solicited to our large assortment of Diamonds and Watches, Gold Chains for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, and Seal Rings, in great variety, all of the newest styles.
FANCY SILVER-WARE,
ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BRIDAL GIFTS.
We are daily receiving new goods, selected expressly for the holiday sales. Our prices will be found as low, if not lower, than the same quality can be purchased elsewhere.
Fin chasers invited to call.
Diamonds and all precious stones, also, old Gold and Silver, purchased or taken in exchange. 8 15 4p

KITCHEN & CO.
HAVE OPENED THEIR
NEW STORE,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
WITH A FULL STOCK OF
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Silver, and Silver-Plated Ware.
FANCY GOODS, Etc.
Their Stock being entirely new, and selected with the utmost care, they feel confident of being able to suit the taste of those who wish articles in their line.
They solicit an inspection of their goods.
C. B. KITCHEN. J. H. OLIVER.
N. RULON, Salesman. 11 27 1mrp

PRESENTS.
PARIS GOODS.
Fine Mantel Clocks,
Fine Travelling Clocks,
Comic Bronzes, Match Safes,
Inkstands, Alarms,
Parian Statuary, Etc. Etc
Together with an assortment of
Fine Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware,
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT Street,
12 13 6tsp BELOW FOURTH.

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE, will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26§

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JACOB HARLEY,
(SUCCESSOR TO STAUFFER & HARLEY),
No. 622 MARKET ST.
A fine assortment of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver and Silver-plated Ware, suitable for Holiday and Bridal Presents. 12 11 tuthsim

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 12 26

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-Ware.
8 1§

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SMITH & DREER,
S. E. Corner ARCH and TENTH Streets,
Have now on hand a Well selected Stock o
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER, AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Suitable for the Christmas Holidays
A call is respectfully solicited. [12 3 1mrp
THEODORE SMITH FERDINAND J. DREER, JR

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.
Opera Glasses,
Gold Spectacles,
Gold Eye Glasses,
STEREOSCOPES, MICROSCOPES,
DRAWING INSTRUMENTS,
MAGIC LANTERNS,
BOTTLE IMPS, WALTZERS,
TABLEAUX FIRE,
And a variety of other useful and AMUSING SCIENTIFIC TOYS
WILLIAM Y. McALLISTER,
OPTICIAN,
No. 728 CHESNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA. [12 14 6trp

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
OPERA GLASSES,
GOLD SPECTACLES,
Children's Magic Lanterns,
DRAWING INSTRUMENTS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
12 18 6t No. 934 CHESNUT Street.

CHRISTMAS!
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 13 SOUTH SECOND STREET
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 9 1 6

CHRISTMAS, HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL GIFTS
ESTABLISHED IN 1812.
WILLIAM WILSON & SON,
SILVERSMITHS
AND
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR PLATED WARE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF
FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS,
Have on hand a large and general assortment of
Silver and Plated Ware, Suitable for Bridal Presents, Etc. Etc.
PRESENTATION SETS ON HAND,
Or furnished at short notice. 11 24 1mrp

MUSICAL BOXES
Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Home, Sweet Home
"The Last Rose of Summer.
"Auld Lang Syne."
"Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc. etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches etc,
11 1 1mthsfrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
FINE OPERA GLASSES,
ELEGANTLY BOUND MUSIC BOOKS,
AND MUSIC FOLIOS.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER,
12 14 1lt] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

REMOVAL.
ISAAC DIXON,
WATCH MAKER, HAVING REMOVED TO
No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut,
Has opened a new and carefully selected stock of fine stones, Jewelry Silver and Plated Ware.
N. B.—Chronometer, Duplex, Paten Lever, and plain Watches carefully repaired and warranted. [10 31ec2

FINE OPERA GLASSES
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
10 18t No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

HORSE COVERS,
BUFFALO ROBES, LAP RUGS, ANGOLA MATS,
BELOW MARKET RATES.
KNEASS & CO.,
No. 631 MARKET Street.
Life-size horse in door. Come and see. [12 6 thm1f

UMBRELLAS, ETC.
WM. A. DROWN & CO.,
No. 246 MARKET St.,
HAVE NOW IN STOCK
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
UMBRELLAS.
MADE FROM SUPERIOR
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SILKS
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,
FINISHED OFF WITH THE LATEST STYLES OF
IVORY, WALNUT, and PARTRIDGE HANDLES,
FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. [12 11 1lt

UMBRELLAS AND CANES ARE ACCEPTABLE AND VALUABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A large and complete assortment FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES BY
12 19 5t WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, No. 500 MARKET Street.

FINE SILK UMBRELLAS, IVORY and other fancy handles, for Holiday Presents.
12 17 6t* Nos. 2 and 4 S. FOURTH Street, Phila. JOSEPH FUSSELL.

BEST QUALITY GINGHAM UMBRELLAS, nicely got up, best frames.
12 17 6t* Nos. 2 and 4 S. FOURTH Street, Phila. JOSEPH FUSSELL.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SILK UMBRELLAS paragon frames.
12 17 6t* Nos. 2 and 4 S. FOURTH Street, Phila. JOSEPH FUSSELL.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.
An Assortment of Elegant
WRAPPERS,
SCARFS,
TIES,
GLOVES,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
And Novelties in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, at
J. W. SCOTT & CO.'S,
12 10 12trp] No. 814 CHESNUT St.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
SHIRTS MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN only $4 usual price $5 50.
SHIRTS MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN only $4 75 usual price $5 50.
BOYS SHIRTS on hand and made to order.
A liberal deduction to wholesale trade
WELSH, SHAKER, AND CANTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes and qualities.
Also, FANCY SCARFS, NECKTIES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS, etc., in great variety, and at reasonable prices. [11 6 2m
T. L. JACOBS,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

RICHARD EAYRE,
(Ten years with J. Burr Moore & John C. Arrison),
HAS OPENED AT
No. 58 N. SIXTH St., below Arch, Philadelphia
Where he intends to keep a variety of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
And to manufacture the improved
SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT,
Invented by J. Burr Moore, which for ease and comfort cannot be surpassed. 9 17

H. F. BUTLER,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 142 South EIGHTH St.
11 2

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 5tp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 1§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
F. HOFFMAN, JR.,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, successor to W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS, AND WRAPPERS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
Silk, Lambs' Wool, and Merino
UNDER-CLOTHING.
10 9 tuths No. 825 ARCH Street.

DURHAM'S RESTAURANT,
N. E. CORNER ELEVENTH and CALLOWHILL,
(Late of No. 205 Chesnut Street,)
PHILADELPHIA.
The undersigned begs leave to inform his former patrons that he has fitted up a first-class Restaurant, at the N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
Having had several years' experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage.
His establishment is provided with rooms neatly furnished, suitable for either large or small Dinner or Supper Parties.
He is prepared to furnish PARTIES, WEDDINGS, COLLATIONS, &c. with the best refreshments, and good competent waiters at the shortest notice
Boned Turkey, a la mode Beef, and all ornamental dishes made to order.
S. DURHAM,
12 13 12trp ELEVENTH AND CALLOWHILL.

NEW RUBBER DEPOT.—WILSON, HAUER & CO., No. 409 CHESNUT Street, have opened a New Rubber Depot, for the sale of Rubber Goods of every description.
Patent Cork Rubber Shoes and Boots.
Patent Cork Mattresses
Patent Cork Cushions.
Patent Spring Bottoms.
Patent Stuffed Muffs.
Patent Cork Life Preservers.
Patent Cork Rubber Soles.
Also, Guns, Pistols, Ladies' and Gents' Skates, Parlor Croquet and Par or Base Ball, Parlor Skating, Skating Suits, Skating Jackets, by PHILIP WILSON & Co.,
12 4 1m No. 409 CHESNUT Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

RUFFIANLY SPORT—A DOG-FIGHT IN OUR MIDST.—On Tuesday afternoon, our city was disgraced by a dog-fight, that took place at a dog-pit in Moyamensing, kept by a man named Pat Carroll. The two dogs, "Ike," owned by Mr. Arthur Henry, and "Flash," owned by Thomas Tugman, were pitted against each other for $300 a side. Each dog, at the time of the fight, weighed 26 lbs.

Early in the afternoon a large concourse of gamblers, dog-fighters, pugnists, and sporting men of all descriptions assembled at the rendezvous. The first to enter the arena—which was composed of a circular space in the centre of the apartment, some seven by five feet, enclosed by rough boards, about two feet and a half high, and around which were elevated seats arranged for the accommodation of the spectators—was John McMahon, the handler of the dog Ike, whose appearance was greeted with applause by the motley assemblage. The dog was a very handsome specimen of his breed, and has long, lean body, short, powerful legs, full chest, and broad head, with his long snout, armed with terrible teeth, which glistened ferociously as the dog snarled in the pit, gave evidence of immense strength and determined pluck.

Hardly had Ike and his handler made their appearance than the handler of Flash, with his pet, appeared in the ring. The appearance of this dog was scarcely inferior to that of his antagonist, with possibly the exception of his shorter jaw, which left the impression of his inability to catch as powerful a hold as his opponent, and which became verified as the contest progressed. Approaching each other, the trainer of each beast bent to the floor, and placing the dogs within a foot, commenced stroking them and uttering expressions calculated to excite the dogs. At a given signal from the pit keeper the dogs were released, and flew at each other with unconquerable fury.

Ike, quicker than his antagonist, seized Flash by the shoulder, and, rolling over each other, they kicked, bit, and yelled as though with the spirit of hell. Time being called, the dogs were separated, their wounds examined, and their bodies washed of the blood with which they were spotted; and, after being carefully smelt of and tasted with the tongues of the trainers about the head and neck to ascertain that no poisonous stuff had been placed upon them, they were released again, and again pursued their ferocious work until separated. Seven rounds were fought, and although nearly exhausted and scarcely capable of standing on their legs, neither showed the white feather, and they were put to work again, when, by a fortunate snap, Ike fastened his fangs in the throat of his opponent, and, with the determination of death, continued to hold on until Flash rolled over and over in the agonies of dissolution. Although nearly dead himself, such was the determination of the victorious brute that the handlers had great difficulty in loosening his grip upon the throat of the dead dog. The fight occupied forty-eight minutes, and during the entire time so much were the spectators interested in the revolting spectacle that scarcely a word was spoken. The victorious dog was wrapped in warm blankets by his handler, and means adopted to restore his vigor.

SPECIAL MEETING OF COMMON COUNCIL.—Common Council met in special session yesterday. President Stokley presided. The meeting was called to consider appropriation bills. There are before Councils many regular appropriations the city departments unacted upon. Even with the special meetings already held, the year will close before the annual budget of Council business is cleared away, unless the two Chambers work more vigorously.

The first business in order yesterday was the reception of a communication from the school-teachers, requesting an increase of their salaries. It went to the Finance Committee.

The securities of James Lynd, newly-elected City Solicitor, were presented by Mr. Marcer, and approved by the Chamber.

Through the same gentleman was offered an ordinance making the appropriation to the department for lighting the city with gas for 1867. The ordinance aggregated the appropriation at $126,700. The lamps are 7610, and the price per lamp is $48. This one item foots up $366,720. The ordinance was passed.

An ordinance was also presented giving the Mayor power to renew with Henry Bickley the contract for cleansing the northern district of the city, into which it entered five months since. The terms of the contract are $60,000 per annum. The ordinance to extend it for four years and two months, from the first of January next, passed.

A resolution requesting the Committee on Surveys to report a bill for an inlet at Eighth and Walnut streets was agreed to.

A communication was received from the Continental Hotel Company asking permission to replace, at the expense of the owners of the property, the cobble pavement on Ninth street, between Chesnut and Walnut, with the Nicolson pavement.

Mr. Little introduced a resolution conferring the privilege asked for, which was passed.

The Chamber then took up the consideration of the appropriation to the Commissioner of Public Property.

The appropriation to the debt of city property is $81,716 60, including an item of $6000 for improving Fairmount Park.

This item Mr. Evans moved to make $15,000.

The Chamber voted it down.

Mr. Evans moved to make it $14,000.

Mr. Marcer called the previous question, when the Dixey men refused to vote.

THE CONTROLLERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The following are the Controllers elected for the ensuing year by the Local Board of Scool Directors in the various school sections of the city:

First Section. Absalom Taylor, R. Second. George W. Nebinger, M. D., D. Third. Wash J. Jackson, D. Fourth. Patrick A. Fagan, D. Fifth. Jacob Reed, D. Sixth. Jas. Reville, D. Seventh. Lewis Elkin, R. Eighth. Ed. Shippen, R. Ninth. James Freeborn, R. Tenth. H. W. Gashman, R. Eleventh. Chas. Abel, D. Twelfth. M. Hall Stanton, R. Thirteenth. John B. Green, R. Fourteenth. L. R. Fletcher, R. Fifteenth. No election; postponed to the 16th. Sixteenth. No election. Seventeenth. No election. Eighteenth. George W. Vaughn, M. D., R. Nineteenth. Henry Einwechter, R. Twentieth. Wm. C. Haines, R. Twenty-first. Joseph Molineaux, R. Twenty-second. John Rittenhouse, R. Twenty-third Mithrey Hilles, R. Twenty-fourth. N. J. Hoffman, R. Twenty-fifth. Charles W. Carfigan, D. Twenty-sixth. Wash. L. Binden, R. Twenty-seventh. E. W. Rowan, R.

As far as politics are concerned, the new Board will stand, Democrats 29, Republicans 18.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE MEETING.—After the usual business, the report of the President and Secretary, Professor Morton, on novelties in science and art, was read. In this were noticed the very successful experiments in ventilation lately made at the Philadelphia Almshouse, and on steam cultivation; the improvements on the river Tyne; on the water-works of London; the Chicago tunnel, and other like matter; the patent cutter for photographs; brewer's revenue stamps and round labels generally, by Theodore Bergner. The Leffingwell gas regulator, &c., were exhibited, as also model steam engines and locomotives from J. W. Queen & Co., and some new polarizing apparatus made by J. Zentmayer. Many interesting scientific novelties were discussed.

Officers for the ensuing year were nominated: President, William Sellers and J. V. Merrick. Vice Presidents, Coleman Sellers and Geo. Erety. Treasurer, Fred. Fraley. Secretary, Henry Morton.

Resolutions with regard to the death of Thomas Fletcher were adopted.

COMPLETED.—The paving of Broad street, from Jefferson to Oxford, was yesterday completed. In this square the Nicolson paving, so successfully introduced into western cities, has been substituted for cobble. The Common Council yesterday agreed to allow the owners of property along Ninth street, between Chesnut and Walnut, to pave that square also in the new method. Several blocks on Broad street will be so payed in the spring, and movements are on foot to have it introduced throughout the city.

ALMOST A PANIC.—Towards the close of the performance last evening at the New American Theatre, Walnut street, a portion of the scenery or light material connected with it took fire, causing quite an alarm. A number of the audience rushed towards the door, but before the alarm became general the fire was extinguished and the performance went on.

A TORPEDO.—A bottle containing mineral water exploded at Roussel's factory, yesterday, and Joseph Ware, a lad, was severely cut in the wrist by the broken glass. He was taken to the Hospital.

INSPECTION OF THE GAS WORKS.—A committee of the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, in company with the representatives of the leading press of the city, paid a visit to the famous establishment located at Point Breeze and that at Market street, on the Schuylkill, yesterday afternoon. It was designed to exhibit to the members of the press the *modus operandi* of making, distributing, and testing the quality of the gas.

Several improvements have been recently made at the works at Point Breeze, by which the coal is more easily brought to the sheds, with greater facility than ever, and consequently in this branch of the business fifty per cent. cheaper. This is the arrangement of Mr. Joseph Manuel, the Chief Engineer, a practical gentleman of natural tact and genius.

The new retort house, it was thought, would have been completed by this time, but some time will elapse before it can be brought into full use.

The apparatus for ascertaining the quality of gas was thoroughly examined. By its test it seems that the ordinary gas-burner now in use can emit the light of twenty candles, if the Cameron coal is only used.

The works are in complete order, and the system upon which they are based and conducted cannot well be excelled.

THE FAIR AT NINETEENTH AND GREEN STREETS.—The following is the record of votes up to last evening for the silver tea service at the Fair now being held at the Alexander Presbyterian Church, corner of Nineteenth and Green streets:—

Rev. Alexander Reed	18
Rev. T. M. Cunningham	17
Rev. Alfred Cookman	5
Rev. E. R. Beadle	13
Rev. N. W. Conking	3
Rev. D. A. Cunningham	6
John S. Back, Esq.	5
William A. Smethurst, Esq.	22
Rev. —— Howard	101
J. Ross Snowden, Esq.	4
Total	749

It also appears that the editors are not forgotten. A handsome editorial chair is being voted, for with the following results:—

Age	25
Press	18
Inquirer	5
Telegraph	4
Herald	4
Star	2
Bulletin	1
Total	54

IS IT A MURDER?—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of A. B. Price, a house carpenter, who was reported to have died of hemorrhage of the lungs. Deceased was found dead on the footway near the steps of a house in Mount Vernon street, with a bloody chisel at his side, with which he had been working. A post-mortem examination disclosed the fact that there were five stabs in the abdomen, as if made with a chisel, and his skull was fractured. The collar-bone on the left side was broken, and two ribs were stove in. All of these injuries, except the stabs, were, it is believed, caused by falling heavily on the pavement, and the stabs were thought to have been inflicted by himself. The evidence was to the effect that he had been laboring for some time under depression of spirits. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

CONFERRING DIPLOMAS.—The Directors, Teachers, and pupils of the Northwest Grammar Schools assembled at the school-room, Race street, above Broad, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of conferring upon their graduates of the present year the diplomas and certificates of merit which bear witness to their industry and good deportment while in the institution. Mr. Edward Shippen, President of the Board of Control, delivered an eloquent address, in which he spoke of the great excellence of the schools of the city, and dwelt energetically upon the miserable salaries paid to our teachers in comparison with those of other cities.

HANGED HIMSELF.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of an unknown white man, who committed suicide by hanging himself at Logan's Woods, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, near Tioga Station. The deceased had light brown hair and whiskers. He was dressed in light plaid pants and vest, and wore a black cloth cap.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

THE MASS MEETING OF COLORED MEN.—Last evening, a number of the colored men of our city assembled in mass meeting at the new Liberty Hall, Lombard street, below Eighth, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent them in the National Convention, to be held in Washington, January 10, 1867.

A temporary organization was effected, and a committee of three were appointed to select officers for the meeting. During the absence of the Committee, Mr. Bassett explained the objects of the meeting, which have been set forth above. Dr. Connell was then introduced, and spoke as follows:—

Mr. President:—I came here this evening in response to the call in the papers. I hoped to find the hall filled to overflowing, but my hopes have only been partly realized. I think the steps you are taking are decidedly right—right in all the relations that right bears to the rights of man. Nor do I think that, under the present circumstances, there is aught in the world to discourage you in the efforts that you are making. Everything, on the other hand, is encouraging.

I deem it, sir, that the present is God's own time for the accomplishment of the great object of re-establishing the colored men of our State and country in their legal rights. They know, as well as I do, that the colored men of our land have been robbed of their rights. They now simply ask to have them restored. For the first time in the history of our national existence, Massachusetts, that good old State, who has always been true to freedom and the right, admitted into her halls of legislation, by the ballot, two colored representatives. (Applause.)

In the District of Columbia, within a very short time—probably the next election at all events—colored men long resident there, in the very mart of chattelism in the past—will be admitted by act of Congress to the right of franchise. What Massachusetts has done, Congress is doing in the District of Columbia.

The prejudices that remain in the minds of some portions of our communities will certainly be broken down, as it is true that truth will always overcome error. (Applause.) I cannot understand why a respectable, educated, intelligent, moral, and religious colored man, who pays national, State, and municipal taxes, has not an inherent right to the franchise. He is vastly superior in position to the man who emigrates from a foreign land, and who is the sworn foe to freedom and the right, and who cannot read the ballot put into his hands, and who always votes against the rights of liberty. I say I cannot understand why these men are permitted to exercise the elective franchise, and the loyal black man, who fought for his country's flag, is denied it.

Political parties are desirous of securing these foreign votes. Men are not landed upon our shores seven weeks, before the ballot is, by surreptitious means, put into their hands; while those born and educated upon the soil of Pennsylvania are compelled to stand behind these white emigrants on the day of election. (Hear! hear!) It was a great doctrine that France announced, but she didn't understand it to be a universal doctrine—liberty, equality, and fraternity. She meant, when she made that announcement, liberty for the privileged, equality for the wealthy, and fraternity for those who could shake hands with Mammon.

We understand that word "liberty" to mean liberty to every man, liberty everywhere, liberty of mind, liberty of the conscience, and liberty of ties to extend through the length and breadth of the land. The word equality is not merely a word of sound or of tinsel, but is what it means in its natural acceptation. Fraternity expresses a true brotherhood of feeling, that one God, one Father, one Redeemer has made us brothers, to take each other by the hand, and be brothers in truth and in fact. We are to extend these three words to the colored man, and with shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, and hand to hand, you are certain, in my opinion, and that, too, in a very short period of time, to attain the objects for which this meeting has been called—the re-establishment of the colored men of our city in their political rights.

The Committee having returned during the course of the gentleman's remarks, then reported the following as officers of the meeting:—

President—Isaiah C. Ware.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. Elisha Weaver, William Wipper, Rev. Stephen Smith, William Still.

Secretary—Joseph C. Bustell.

It was then announced that a petition to Congress had been prepared for the purpose of inquiring as to the claims of the colored citizens to the right of the elective franchise, and had been signed by numerous persons, but there were a few places left on the paper for names yet, and it was hoped those present would come forward and put their signatures to it.

The President then addressed the meeting as follows:—Ladies and Gentlemen—The gentleman who addressed you a moment ago stated that when he came into this house he expected to find a larger number of people here than he did find. I did myself; but I am glad to see the kind of men here that are here, and I am satisfied if they do not now, they will fully understand the purposes of this meeting by the resolutions which are to be offered.

The enterprise which we have now on hand is one which, for the first time in the history of our nation and of our people, has been offered to us; and it is one which, if we do not avail ourselves of, will not only be a lasting disgrace to us, but to our children. If we strike this iron while it is hot we will succeed. The nation's heart is now fused, waiting to be moulded into the shape that is desirable.

If there is one thing true more than another, it is that the American people have to-day one-sixth of their whole population living in their midst without being acquainted with them; and if there is anything more important for us to do than another, it is for us to place ourselves in a position where we may make them acquainted with us, and the holding of a national convention is the most feasible method. And whether that national convention shall correctly and fairly represent our people depends upon the citizens of Philadelphia—at least, a part of them.

A population of over twenty thousand people should not allow themselves to go unrepresented in a convention as important as the one that has formed, or is just beginning to form. We must keep ourselves before the world, that they may understand what we mean.—that we do not mean to take anything else than what is right for man, without regard to his intellect or his wealth, but solely on the score of his manhood. (Applause.)

Mr. Bassett then stated, by way of preliminary remark, that at the time the last Convention was called, in 1864, to meet at Syracuse, New York, he had made but little effort to send delegates to represent Philadelphia, but in the present case he had done all in his power to secure a good attendance at this meeting to elect delegates. He had circulated notices throughout the different churches last Sunday, but supposed, owing to the inclemency of the weather, they had not been announced. He then submitted the following resolutions, which were, on motion, adopted separately:—

Whereas, A call has been issued by the National Equal Rights League, inviting the colored men of the nation to assemble by delegates in Washington city, D. C., on Thursday, January 10, 1867; and

Whereas, It seems desirable on many accounts that we, the colored citizens of Philadelphia, should not be unrepresented in a convention at which the colored men of the nation are expected to be present; therefore be it

Resolved, That at a time when brutal outrages on civil and personal liberty, murders and untold villanies are daily and hourly perpetrated by unrepentant Rebels and perjured traitors upon the loyal and patriotic people of the South, to such an extent as to be made the subject of two special commissions of inquiry by Congress within a session of two weeks; while the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery is nullified, men being bought and sold at public sale throughout the South to-day; while the Civil Rights bill is scoffed at and hissed; while, indeed, here in our midst, men who helped to fight the battles of the country are insolently denied the right to ride in our city cars—a right almost as clear and indisputable as the right to walk the highway; while, in a word, there is a strong disposition to please, pacify, and pander to the men who sought to ruin the country by terrible rebellion, who deluged our land with rivers of tears and blood, who murdered, maimed, and starved to death in Southern prisons the brave sons of the North, and at the same time a purpose to ignore the republican principle by denying to four millions of industrious, brave, and patriotic people born, on the soil, the full meed of American citizenship,—it is meet that the colored men of the nation should come together to consult and devise means for action in their own behalf.

Resolved, That, although partly on account of some defects in its organization, and partly from lack of support at the hands of the people, the League has failed to accomplish its high mission; yet we gladly hail its timely call for a Convention of the people, and we will cheerfully do our part towards securing a good and full attendance at the Convention, to the end that the men of all sections may compare views—may state in their own chosen way their grievances and their claims; and that the League itself may be rejuvenated by a fresh baptism in the hearts of the people, or superseded by other organizations, or abolished altogether, as the people may judge best adapted to carry forward to realization the good work begun.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chairman to nominate delegates to the Convention.

A committee of three was then appointed. While they were conferring together, Mr. Purnell spoke as follows:—Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens, I must confess, that if I am not in the situation of my fighting friend on the left (referring to Lieutenant Stevens, who had been requested to make a speech, but declined), I am certainly in the position of the man suddenly called on in a crowd to deliver a speech, who, being totally unprepared for such an effort, said "that he would hold anybody's hat that would take his place." (Laughter.)

What I have to say on the present occasion I do not suppose will bear any weight, or shed any light on the purposes and objects of the meeting. There are men here who are older and wiser, and who are abler and more capable of shedding light on political matters, at the present day, than myself. I have not of late meddled with matters of this kind, but I will say that there is not a single individual in this community who feels a deeper interest in the great purposes and the public demonstrations now going on in this country, than the humble individual whom you have called on to address you. (Applause.)

All men in this community, or throughout the wide expanse of the country, who bear the impress of freemen on their countenances, must and ought to feel a deep interest in the political situation of their class. (Applause.) There was a day in the past when I feared that the political elevation of the colored race was not to be in my or in my children's day, but I think God, for the great light that breaks upon us, so hopeful and encouraging. (Applause.)

There is throughout this land a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of the colored man, and it is on him now that of this community—nay, more, the whole world—have their eyes at the present time. Therefore it is for you to stand steadily, and secure the single purpose—the elevation of your class. Do this, and you leave the legacy, if you leave no other, that you have used your best efforts to elevate yourselves to the level of the class that you are identified with in complexion and condition. (Applause.)

The President then made a few remarks, at the conclusion of which the Committee reported the following as the delegates selected:—

Rev. Stephen Smith, Isaiah C. Ware, Esq., James R. Gordon, Esq., Theodore D. Miller, Esq., Rev. Elisha Weaver, Lieutenant George E. Stevens, William Still, Esq., John C. Bowers, Esq., Rev. Francis P. Moine, E. D. Bassett, Esq., William Wipper, Esq.

After taking up a collection to defray the expenses, the meeting adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

TICKET OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT St.
Remember the Little Ones!
The Destitute and Orphan Children
OF OUR
COUNTRY'S DEFENDERS.
GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR
And Presentation Festival,
In Aid of the Home and School for the Maintenance and Education of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors.

An Appeal to the American People.

We, the Officers and Managers of "The Home and School" for the Education and Maintenance of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors, earnestly solicit the sympathy and co-operation in our Fair and Grand Presentation Festival of all who desire with us to see "the Home and School" enabled to receive and care for all needy ones, who seek its shelter and protection.

Mrs. General Ulysses S. Grant, President.
Mrs. Charles F. Daly, Acting President.
Mrs. Major-General J. C. Fremont, First Vice-President.
Mrs. Robert Forster, Second Vice-President.
Mrs. John S. Veorales, Treasurer.
Mrs. David Hoyt, Secretary.
Mrs. William S. Biller, Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. Hervey G. Law, Manager.
Mrs. J. J. Van Dusen, Manager.

The Fair will open on the 10th of December, and continue two weeks at the PUBLIC HALL, corner of BROADWAY and TWENTY-THIRD Street, New York.
To be concluded by the
GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,
To be held at
COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK,
On SATURDAY EVENING, December 22,
Under the Musical Direction of THEODORE THOMAS, Esq. On which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award

$100,000 IN PRESENTS,

in such lawful manner as they may determine. For the Festival there will be issued
500,000 TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH,
AND
500,000 Presents, being one to each Ticket-holder.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

1 Splendid Country Residence in Westchester county, near New York	$12,000
1 *Present in United States Greenbacks*	10,000
1 Corner House and Lot, Jamaica, Avenue E, New York	4,000
1 House and Lot, adjoining above	3,000
1 House and Lot in Brooklyn, New York	2,500
1 Carriage Horses, and Harness (complete)	2,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway's)	1,500
3 Lots in Harlem, City of New York, $1500 each	4,500
1 Set of Diamonds (Rings, Ear-Rings, and Pin)	1,000
1 Paid-up Policy of Life Insurance for	5,000
1 "Ellis' Patent Hot Water Apparatus" for Heating Dwellings	1,000
1 Oil Painting of General U. S. Grant	250
15 Gents' fine Gold Lever Watches @ $200	3,000
15 Ladies' fine Gold Lever Watches @ $125	1,875
1 Elegant 1st Premium "Empire" Sewing-Machine	150
20 Silver plated Tea Setts, @ $75	1,500
100 Celebrated "Empire" Sewing Machines now on exhibition at their Warerooms, No. 616 Broadway	7,500
1000 Copies (2 vols. each), being a Complete Illustrated History of the War	7,000
250 Gold Pens, Pencils, and Sleeve Buttons, @ $6	1,500
500 Table and Tea Spoons and Napkin Rings, @ $5	2,500
1000 Card Cases and plated Fruit Knives @ $3	3,000

The balance to consist of the following articles, viz.:—Musical Instruments, Parlor and Office Furniture, Writing Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Music Boxes, Kid Gloves, Photograph Albums, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Gents' Fob Chains, Ladies' Gold Watch Chains, Opera Glasses, Black Walnut Picture Frames, Gentlemen's Fashionable Silk Hats, Ladies' Newest style Dress Hats, American Emblem Cards for Parlor Amusement, Engravings and Card Photographs of Distinguished Personages, Ladies' and Gents' Riding Whips, Buffalo Robes, Ladies' Mink Furs, Gents' Fur Collars and Gloves, etc. etc., amounting to... 24,225

Making in the aggregate 200,000 Presents, valued at... $100,000.

Orders may be sent direct to us enclosing the money, from $1 to $25, in a *registered letter at our risk*, with stamp for return postage. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by the Express, at the following

CLUB RATES:

5 Tickets to one address	$4 50	40 Tickets to one address	$35 00
10 " "	9 00	50 " "	43 50
20 " "	17 50	100 " "	85 00
30 " "	26 25		

Address all orders and communications to
THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors, or to N. H. DAVIS, Agent for the Home and School, No. 616 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to WM. T. WILSON,
11 30 3w No. 630 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CAPITAL PRIZE,
$30,000!
KELLEY'S GRAND NORTH AMERICAN
PRIZE CONCERT.

TIME FIXED TO AWARD THE PREMIUMS,
And the Concert to be Given at the
WABASH AVENUE RINK, CHICAGO, ILL.,
SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1867.

THIS IS
THE GREATEST DISTRIBUTION
OF THE
NINETEENTH CENTURY,
And most successful enterprise of the kind ever inaugurated in the world.

250,000 PRIZES
Valued at Half a Million of Dollars, Including $100,000 in Greenbacks, will be Presented to Ticket Holders.

A Special Notice to the People.

The proprietors of this grand enterprise have great pleasure in being able to inform the subscribers to their Concert that it is now an assured success. Out of 500,000 tickets issued, only 98,000 remain unsold. The proprietors do not wish to hold a single ticket when the concert takes place, as it might create dissatisfaction among our patrons, and therefore have been compelled to extend the time to JANUARY 26, 1867, when it will positively take place without any further postponement.

For fifteen years we have been engaged in the gift business, and we point with pride to the reputation we have won for honesty and integrity. Many of the prominent citizens of Chicago will bear witness to the statement that we have never made any promises to the public that we have not sacredly fulfilled, and we refer to the leading bankers and merchants of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, for our character for fair dealing.

In spite of all opposition and every obstacle, we shall prove to the public that the North American Prize Concert will be conducted honorably, and all the prizes advertised will be distributed fairly, impartially, and without reserve.

Arrangements for the drawing are completed. The checks, 500,000 in number, are ready.

The plan of drawing adopted is the following:—Duplicate numbers from 1 to 500,000 are placed in a wheel; the first number drawn out takes the highest prize, the next the second highest prize, and so until the whole 250,000 prizes are drawn.

We advise all parties wanting tickets to send for them at once. All orders for tickets will be promptly filled.

NUMBER OF TICKETS ISSUED, 500,000.
PRICE, $1 EACH.
EVERY OTHER TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

SPECIAL TERMS OR CLUB RATES.

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and sending us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission. We will send—

5 tickets to one address for	$4 50
10 tickets to one address for	9 00
20 tickets to one address for	17 50

Send the name of each subscriber, and their Post Office address with town, county, and State in full. Money by draft, post office order, express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to
A. A. KELLEY & CO.,
No. 105 RANDOLPH Street,
12 20 thsu 3t CHICAGO.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI.—BENEFIT AND LAST NIGHT. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, DIRECTOR, J. GRAU. FRIDAY, December 21,
BENEFIT OF M'ME. ADELAIDE RISTORI, for which occasion has been selected Marengo's celebrated tragedy,
PIA DEI TOLOMEI,
the same tragedy which was produced with enthusiasm on M'me RISTORI'S BENEFIT in New York and Boston.
ADELAIDE RISTORI as PIA DEI TOLOMEI.
In addition, M'me RISTORI will give, for the first time in America,
A RECITATION IN COSTUME,
SCHILLER'S "LES ADIEUX DE JEANNE D'ARC,"
"THE FAREWELL OF JOAN OF ARC,"
translated by Lejeune. [12 20 2t
The English translation of the Recitation can be obtained at the office, and in the evening, at the door.

RISTORI MATINEE.—ELIZABETH. Farewell appearance in Philadelphia of
M'ME. ADELAIDE RISTORI
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Director—J. GRAU.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 22 at 1 o'clock.
Doors open at 12. Admission to all parts of the house, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
M'ME ADELAIDE RISTORI
AS ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
Tickets and seats can be obtained at the Academy of Music and at Trumpler's Music Store.
To avoid the crush at the door the ladies are requested to secure their tickets in advance.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OPENING CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON,
WITH A GRAND MATINEE.
THE GREAT
ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT;
OR,
"WANDERINGS ON ENCHANTED GROUND,"
as set forth in that immortal production entitled "The Arabian Nights," and embodying with vivid and striking grandeur those marvellous and enchanting creations of the imagination which have
CHARMED THE WORLD FOR NEARLY 200 YEARS,
COMPRISING
FIFTY GORGEOUS TABLEAUX,
which for lofty grandeur and ethereal beauty far surpass all that has yet been produced by man or witnessed by mortal eye.
Will now be presented in this city as exhibited in all the principal cities of Europe to more than ONE MILLION of people.
It was exhibited in London 380 nights.
It was exhibited in Berlin 100 nights.
It was exhibited in Vienna 100 nights.
It was exhibited in Madrid 200 nights.
It was exhibited in Florence 120 nights.
The following Crowned Heads visited it:—King Frederick, of Denmark, and Royal Consort; King Maximilian II of Bavaria and Royal Family; Prince Leopold, Prince Adelbert, and Prince Horizog Max of Bavaria; King William I, of Prussia, and Royal Consort; Prince Albrecht, Frederick Carl and Princess Carl of the Royal Family; Queen Victoria, and others.
It is the only exhibition of the kind in the world and has gained the unqualified approbation of the clergy, press and nobility.
BULWER, the most classic and refined writer living, described it thus:—"Imagination, with its brilliant tastes, beautiful conceptions, and heavenly tinge of colorings has at length been eclipsed by Reality. Such the subject is grand, the execution is sublimity itself. The enchanted caves, dells and castles which taught our youthful imagination thought-painting, are here produced on a scale of golden grandeur surpassing extravagant ideal words. The effect of such entertainment, where the senses are puzzled and the soul delighted, must be good."
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Doors open at half past 6 o'clock; commences at 8.
Grand Matinees TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2 o'clock. Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Reserved seats for any evening may be secured two days in advance, at BONER'S Music store, No 1102 CHESNUT Street. 12 20 3t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above TWELFTH.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW PLAY.
FOURTH NIGHT OF MATILDA HERON.
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY,
Mr. J. Schoenberg's powerful dramatization of Charles Reade's novel,
GRIFFITH GAUNT,
pronounced to be the
BEST DRAMATIZATION
of this popular novel.
The piece will be cast with
THE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 22,
LAST MATINEE.
THE LONG STRIKE.
CHRISTMAS EVE.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commence at 7½
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, December 20,
THE COMEDY OF ERRORS.
Dromio of Syracuse.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
Third night of the successful drama in three acts, by the author of "Everybody's Friend," entitled
THE MERCHANTS' CLERKS.
Christopher Cockles.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
Act I.—The Idle and Industrious Clerks. Act 2.—The Burglar. Act 3.—The Somnambulist.
Foo-Foo's glorious one-act comedietta of
TURNING THE TABLES.
Jack Humphries.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
General Jocko.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. J. S. CLARKE.
MAID QUEEN—CHRISTMAS DAY at 2.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
STILL TRIUMPHANT! HOUSES FULL!
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
F. S. CHANFRAU.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, December 20,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME
AND THE "DEBUTANTE"
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU
IN THREE GREAT CHARACTERS.
FRIDAY—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
F. S. CHANFRAU—THREE GREAT PIECES.
MONDAY—CHRISTMAS EVE—Dolly's great play of GRIFFITH GAUNT.
MRS. JOHN DREW as KATE PEYTON.

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, AT THE
NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THESE GREAT COMEDIANS
AND
ORIGINAL IMPERSONATORS OF
IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE IN
AMERICA AND EUROPE,
commence a limited engagement on [12 20 3t
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, December 24

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—In compliance with the
PUBLIC DEMAND,
the Grand Magical Spectacle of
THE BLACK CROOK
WILL BE PERFORMED ONE WEEK MORE.

AN EVENING WITH THE POETS.
MR. L. H. MINER, OF NEW YORK,
having been requested by the undersigned, to give an entertainment to the citizens of Germantown, has the pleasure to announce that he will give
SELECTIONS FROM THE POETS,
AT THE
TOWN HALL,
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, December 20, 1866.
Doors open at half-past 7. To commence at 8 o'clock
Tickets 50 cents
To be had at Parker's, and at the door on the evening of the entertainment.
We bespeak for Mr. MINER a reception such as his brilliant talents merit.
Charles Spencer, W. C. Houston, J. M. Aertsen, E. W. Clark, E. R. Cope, C. S. Pancoast, Norton Jounson, W. G. Spencer, J. L. Erringer, J. Gates, Benjamin Horner, J. S. Haines. 12*

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 11 9 3m

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH street, above CHESNUT,
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDENS—Nos 720 726 VINE Street,
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT
AND EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 9 6

HAVE THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
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The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.
The following rates of discount are allowed:—
ON ALL ORDERS OF $25,
TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT
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THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT,
ON ALL ORDERS OF $300,
FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT,
All orders should be sent to the
STAMP AGENCY,
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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1866.

The Nation's Life and Progress.

THERE is no fact which strikes the student of the political history of our country with more force than the constant and irresistible tendency of the people towards national unity. From 1643, when the first rude attempt at forming a Union was made by the New England colonies, down to 1865, when the last desperate effort of State sovereignty to vindicate itself was thwarted by the nation in its sovereign and supreme capacity, there has been a constant growth of *national* life, a constant increase of *national* power, a constant approximation to *national* unity.

During their entire colonial existence the people of this country were, in fact, a constituent and organic portion of the British Empire, but the necessities of their condition, their common dangers and wants, the contiguity of the territory they inhabited, their mutual commerce, the intermarriage of their children, their common language, and their common sufferings from British tyranny, had already developed the germ of a separate and vigorous national life. The outbreak of hostilities at the commencement of the Revolutionary War furnished the occasion for this new national life to reveal itself, and before the Declaration of Independence the people were already acting through a common national organ—the Continental Congress. The Declaration of Independence was a formal assertion of the fact of the national existence. As a nation the people fought the war of the Revolution, and vindicated their independence. The instinct of union prompted to a more powerful and consistent National Government, and the Constitution of 1787 was formed. And here, in the very opening sentence, the key-note of the whole instrument was sounded—"*We the people* of the United States." It was the national life asserting its sovereignty in the creation of a great national organ of government. No wonder that the advocates of *State* sovereignty took the alarm when they read those significant words. "What right," said one of them, "had the Convention to say, *we the people* instead of *we the States?* If the States be not the agents of this compact, it must be one great consolidated national government of the people of all the States."

The development of our country since the adoption of the Constitution has augmented the power of the national life. All our great physical enterprises have served to bind us together more firmly as one people. Every canal that has been dug, every railroad that has been built, every telegraph line that has been erected, has contributed towards our national unity. The progress of emigration, sweeping on from State to State, carrying the frontier and the border ever on, further and further towards the West, has contributed to fuse the people into one homogeneous mass. National wants and national necessities have multiplied. National feeling and pride have increased.

At last, the great war of the Rebellion came upon us—a direct attack upon the national integrity and life. It was repelled and subdued by the nation—the true national life revealing and vindicating itself in the most sublime and inspiring manner. From that conflict the people have come forth more firmly and indissolubly welded into national unity than ever before. The war, too, has served to develop many of those national features in the Constitution which had before slumbered, or been but imperfectly realized. That instrument has come to be regarded and interpreted in its true character, as the organic law of a nation—not the compact of sovereign States.

There is in this growth of national feeling a tendency to conform all our institutions to the true germ of our national life. That germ is to be found in the doctrine of liberty and equality enunciated in the Declaration of Independence. Slavery was the deadly foe of all true nationality in our country. It was a sectional institution, founded upon principles openly at war with our republican system. Its growth and progress involved the decay of the true national idea. Its extension and perpetuation would have revolutionized the country, and founded a despotic oligarchy upon the ruins of the republic. The overthrow of slavery demands that all its adjuncts and accessories—its unequal and disfranchising laws—its system of taxation without representation—its iniquitous plan of representation in Congress—in a word, its whole *system*—shall be overthrown also. The nation is now bound to realize its true ideal. If to do this the Constitution needs amendment, it must be amended. The Nation—"*We the people*"—made the Constitution, and the nation can unmake it or remake it. It is absurd to suppose that the wisdom of all ages was exhausted by those who framed the Constitution. We were then a nation of three millions; we are now a nation of thirty millions. New wants have arisen. The national territory has expanded. Defects have revealed themselves. The nation has outgrown its swaddling-clothes, and needs the apparel of manhood.

It is the effort to prevent the realization of the true national ideal that now agitates the country. The remnants of the old slave system still encumber the track of progress. The *debris* of the Rebellion is in the way. All these things must and will be removed. The nation will not be thwarted in its sublime and holy purpose. Over all obstacles, despite all difficulties, it will move grandly on to its destined end.

Political Thimblerigging.

MR. COWAN made a long speech in the Senate on Tuesday, in regard to the condition of the Rebel States:—

"He denied the doctrine that the State Governments were destroyed by the act of secession and asserted that it was subversive of the principles upon which the Constitution was formed. A State was a corporation, limited by the charter which created it. He would ask the Senator from Ohio whether a State could commit treason? Mr. Cowan asked whether the State could commit any other crime, or do any other thing which its charter forbade? Could a State rebel? That was the great question now agitating the country. The officials of a State had no authority as such officers to do that which was forbidden by their Constitution and laws. Corporations could not commit crime, whatever individuals might do."

The above is a pretty fair specimen of what passes for "statesmanship" and a knowledge of constitutional law in conservative quarters.

The assumption that lies at the bottom of all these fallacies is that a State cannot *really* do what it cannot *legally* do. A State cannot *legally* secede, rebel, make war upon the Union, or commit any other crime; therefore, it cannot do it at all. A man cannot legally commit murder; therefore, he cannot actually do it. A railroad corporation is restricted by its charter to running its trains at the rate of ten miles an hour; therefore, it cannot, as a fact, run them at twenty. A steamboat company is bound by law to keep a good life-preserver for each passenger it may carry; therefore, it *does* keep them. A bank is bound by its charter not to issue more than three dollars in currency for every dollar in specie in its vaults; therefore, it never does, as a fact, issue more than three to one. Humbug! There is not a day passes that corporations do not, as a matter of fact, transgress the requirements of their charters. There is not a day passes that they do not steal, rob, lie, perpetrate injustice, and commit other crimes. When a steamship company sends an unseaworthy vessel to sea, with a short-handed and incompetent crew and, in consequence, she goes to the bottom of the ocean with all on board, has the company—the "*corporation*"—committed no "crime?" When a railroad company keeps in its employ a notoriously drunken engineer, and the result is a "smash up" involving the loss of life and limb, is the "crime" simply that of the agent, and not of the principal? When one State makes unjust war upon another, overruns its territory and kills its citizens, is the crime merely that of the blind instruments by which it is done? There was never a doctrine more corrupting in morals, or more false in law, than this one put forth by our repudiated Pennsylvania Senator.

The late Rebel States could not legally "secede," but they *did* as a matter of fact. They could not legally wage war against the Union, yet their armies were not, on that account, a mere myth. They could not legally confederate together, yet they did do it. They could not legally coin money, emit bills of credit, grant letters of marque and reprisal, lay imposts, etc., yet, as matters of fact, they did do all these things. The Rebellion was a great fact; the war to put it down was a great fact; and Mr. Cowan's metaphysical platitudes will not make them anything else than facts.

Mr. Cowan brings forward his theory for a certain object. That object is to preserve the Rebel State Governments. Hence, he asserts that the Rebel States could not rebel, commit treason, or perpetrate any other crime. All that was done was mere *individual* action. But ere long, forgetting the Rebel States in his solicitude for the *Rebels themselves*, he unconsciously cuts the throat of his theory. He says:—

"Citizens of the Southern States could not be punished for treason, *because they yielded obedience to their State Government* when the general Government afforded them no protection or means of resistance."

In answer to a question from a Democratic Senator—

"Whether a citizen of South Carolina, which State had seceded, and had long protected him against the compulsion of the Federal Government, could even, though he had been willing to rebel, be punished for treason, Mr. Cowan said, 'Certainly not.'"

Here we have the condition of things exactly reversed. The *State* is now the authoritative party, and not the citizen. The citizen, even though he wages war against the Union, cannot be guilty of treason, because he commits it *in obedience to the State!* When the State Government is to be shielded, then it is the citizen that does everything; when the citizen is to be shielded, then it is the State that does everything. We cannot hold the *State* responsible, because the Rebellion is the work of *individuals;* we cannot punish the *citizen* for treason, because he simply obeys his *State.* Convenient theory! We know that there has been a tremendous rebellion, and that a long and bloody war has been waged against the republic; but nobody is responsible. Our conservative thimblerigger is so dexterous that justice cannot detect the criminal. She beholds him dodging, now under the citizen and now under the State, but can never lay her mailed hand upon him, and drag him forth to judgment. And it is upon just such miserable fallacies as these that the entire conservative fabric is based. It violates common sense as much as it does common justice.

The great masses of the people turn away in disgust from all this conservative juggling and thimblerigging. The Rebellion was too serious a matter to be thus easily disposed of. Mr. Cowan may spend the remainder of his term of office in these displays of political legerdemain, but, fortunately, after the 4th of March next, the State of Pennsylvania will no longer be misrepresented by one whose treachery to principle is only equalled by his quackery in statesmanship. From all future inflictions of this sort may the good Lord deliver us!

The Nebraska Case.

THE bill for the admission of Nebraska was further discussed in the Senate yesterday. There is a division of sentiment among the Republicans in regard to insisting upon the elimination of the word "white" from the Constitution of the proposed State as a prerequisite to her admission. Our own view is that it is best to make a clean record on this matter. It will be better for Nebraska herself to have that question rightfully settled now. Disfranchisement on account of color is unjust, anti-republican, and demoralizing. Congress should lend it no sanction, even by implication. The right of a State to regulate the elective franchise does not necessarily involve the right to permanently disfranchise its citizens at will, and to any extent. If it did, then any State might, at will, make birth within its own limits a qualification for voting, and thus disfranchise all citizens born in other States, or confine the exercise of the elective franchise to a dozen men and their descendants forever, thus creating an aristocracy. The right to regulate implies only the right to regulate in accordance with the principles of a republican form of government.

The precedent may as well be established now, that no State can hereafter obtain admission to the Union with any despotic or anti-republican features in its Constitution.

A Neglect at Once to be Remedied.

WE desire to call the attention of the Mayor, or probably the Fire Marshal, to the fact that no steps have been taken to prevent the various fire-plugs freezing up during the coming cold weather. None of the ordinary precautions have been taken to render them secure. It has always, heretofore, been the custom of the authorities to cover the plugs with straw and sawdust, and, by this means, even on the coldest nights, the firemen experience no difficulty in procuring a stream of water. But unless some such careful arrangements are made, we cannot doubt but that the engines will be made useless by the freezing of all their supplies of water. Large fires, vastly destructive of life and property, occur during every season, and, without the aid of the fire apparatus, no one can calculate how far they would spread. The present neglect is a criminal one, and we hope that the immediate attention and action of the authorities will remedy what seems to us a deliberate daring of Providence.

RISTORI AS "LADY MACBETH."

The attempted rendition into Italian, by Giulio Cascano, of Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of *Macbeth* is a complete abortion, resulting only in a mutilated semblance of one of the grandest efforts of the immortal bard, which exhibits not one single spark of the original life or spirit. Any attempt to construe into a foreign tongue the peculiar idiomatic and inversely constructed blank verses of a poet whose meaning is often singularly recondite, requiring the deepest research even from minds to whom the language, though "native-born," is ever revealing a profounder mystery of meaning, must ever end in a "most lame and impotent conclusion."

In the character of "Lady Macbeth," Ristori, with all her genius, has failed to grasp the dominant spirit of that unflinching and unquailing "master-mind," whose heavy crimes bear such a grand sublimity of unswerving purpose that we forget to condemn, and only feel a still and fearful admiration.

In the sleep-walking scene alone, Ristori reaches to a subtle interpretation of the darkly working heart, which, keeping ever its blood-stained record, with wary, resolute hand, from the prying eyes of friend or foe, let out in sleep the terrible tale of guilt, eating, vulture-like, into the soul, that unmeaningly offers its Moloch tribute, "death without outcry."

Ristori's fine conception and perfect rendition of this most difficult scene redeemed the entire play. Here she was again the great artist, and with this "well-kept picture in the brain," we can afford to forget the shortcomings and mutilated text that made us almost marvel that the buried bard could sleep so quietly and know his handiwork so maugled!

The *mise en scene* of many portions of the play was excellent. The banquet scene was well and effectively managed. "Macbeth" was too spasmodic—too full of melo-dramatic gesticulation, and the voice of the prompter was constantly as loud as that of the *dramatis personæ.*

We could not understand why, at more than one exit, Ristori chose to be dragged off by "Macbeth." The superior mind of the wife of the Thanes of Cawdor is the resistless motive power which compels the weak and vacillating nature of "Macbeth" to dark deeds it shrank from with abhorrence.

The Italian translation of this tragedy can convey no idea to the mind of any artist of a single character worth mentioning. Hence, the result is a most lamentable failure; the more to be regretted, as the *repertoire* of Ristori offers sufficient scope and variety to enable her to leave Shakespeare at peace in his vernacular.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the Whole country.
7 20 1y 4p JOY COE & CO

THE UNDERSIGNED, TREASURER of the Organization composed of persons interested in and opposed to selling the GERMAN LUTHERAN BURIAL GROUND, Eighth Street, below Vine, is authorized to receive moneys and subscriptions to carry out the above object. Prompt attention requested. HENRY GRAMGO,
12 20 6t* No. 432 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD
HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS,
Good from December 22, 1866, to January 2, 1867, will be issued at reduced fares between all stations on the main road and branches. G. A. NICOLLS,
12 20 10t General Superintendent.

PRESS CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.—THIRD ANNIVERSARY BANQUET, December 22, 1866.
Active and Contributing Members desiring tickets can procure them of the Committee, at the Club Rooms, No. 615 CHESNUT Street. Hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. 12 19 4t

AMONG THE GOOD THINGS NOW being offered to an appreciative public is a beautiful Dress Hat for Gentlemen's Winter Wear, prepared by WARBURTON, Hatter, CHESNUT Street, next door to Post Office. Call and see it. 12 19 1it

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS.—These beautiful instruments are as strongly recommended by the following among the leading artists in America, as any Pianos made in this country or in Europe:—
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CIRCULARS of certificates as to their *du ability*, and the references of one thousand purchasers in Philadelphia and vicinity, to be had on application.
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STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in one piece, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus, regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public, and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
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ALMERIA GRAPES, Large Clusters.
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ROBERT DONNELL & SON,
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Would study their interest by having the Ne Plus Ultra.
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A large lot of Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Jet Studs, etc. etc.
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And everything new in TRIMMED AND PLAIN PAPER PATTERNS. 12 20 4t

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No. 922 CHESNUT Street.
SKATES! SKATES! SKATES! 12 20 4t

TO RENT—DESK ROOM ON THIRD Street. Address F. C., Box 1047, P. O. 1t

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUments, Whatman's Drawing Papers, German and English papers by the roll or sheet, mounted or plain, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 w2it

The Cheapest, Best, and most Useful
Christmas presents, at BAMBERGER & BROS.', No 105 North EIGHTH Street.

Christmas Presents, Christmas Presents
—BAMBERGER BROS. have received this week a very large assortment of Goods, suitable for Presents, which they sell at unusually low prices, a very large assortment of French Fancy Goods, Work Boxes, Pocket Books, French China Figures, Satchels, etc., at about half the regular prices. BAMBERGER & BROS., No. 105 North EIGHTH Street.

Hdkfs., Hdkfs., Hdkfs, for Presents.
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And all other colors of Cloth Gloves for Ladies and Children. Also, a very large assortment of Men's Gloves, at very low prices. BAMBERGER BROS.', No. 105 North EIGHTH Street.

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Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers.
Men's Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers.
Boy's Merino Vests and Drawers.
Children's Merino Vests and Drawers, of every size and quality and description, at Importers' and Manufacturers' prices, at BAMBERGER BROS.', No. 105 North EIGHTH street, third door above Arch.

Best Needles and Pins at 4 Cents a Paper.
Best Pearl Buttons at 4, 6, and 8 cents.
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Hair Brushes, Corsets, Linen Goods, etc., at Retail and Wholesale Prices, at BAMBERGER BROS.
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I. J. TAYLOR,
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Attention is invited to our elegant STOCK OF GOODS suitable for
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CONSISTING OF
Fine Watches,
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Fancy Silverware,
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AT LOW CASH PRICES.
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We have now on hand a fresh stock of FANCY GOODS, which we offer at reduced prices.
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Meerschaum Pipes, in great variety,
Meerschaum Cigar-Holders,
Briar-Root Pipes carved and plain,
Tobacco-Boxes, Tobacco-Bags, Cigar-Cases,
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Beautiful Bohemian Glass Toilette Sets,
Vases of Parian and Bohemian Glass,
Carafes, Toilette Bottles, Card Receivers,
Odour Cases and Stands, Traveling-Bags,
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WRAPPERS FOR GENTLEMEN,
Gloves for Gentlemen,
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All useful and good presents for Gentlemen.
RITCHIE,
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ELEGANT SACQUES, CHEAP.
HANDSOME SHAWLS, CHEAP AS EVER.
GARNET AND MODE POPLINS.
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ALL-WOOL DELAINES, 50 CENTS.
CHRISTMAS DRESS GOODS.
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BEST BLEACHED MUSLINS, 30 CENTS.
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Have on hand a Stock of
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Also, per steamer "Propontis," a fine assortment of
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Are daily adding to their stock articles suitable for
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A collection of GOODS unrivalled for its completeness, beauty, and adaptation to the wants of the community. (12 8 tuths 12 25p
PRICES MODERATE.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Madame Adelaide Ristori will take her benefit at the hands of her Philadelphia friends to-morrow (Friday) evening.

Madame Ristori will appear as "Pia," in Marengo's beautiful Italian tragedy of *Pia de Tolomei*, a role in which she stands unrivalled.

PLOT OF THE PLAY.

Pia de Tolomei is justly reckoned one of the best dramatic works in the Italian language. The argument of the piece may be briefly given as follows:—

An internecine strife is raging in Tuscany, and "Count Rinaldo," the ruler of Siena and Maremma, is a leader of one party in the strife. At the opening of the play he leaves "Pia," his wife, and a child at home, while he proceeds to the battle-fields. At departing, he places his wife, child, servants, property, and honor to the care of one "Hugo," a prisoner of state whom he has ransomed, and to whom he has exhibited great kindness. This generosity is answered by ingratitude of the basest kind; for "Hugo," on "Rinaldo's" departure for the seat of war, has the temerity to insult, by gross proposals, the wife of his friend. She repulses the wretch, and he threatens her with ruin, by insidious argument and schemes to excite the jealousy of "Rinaldo." This terminates the first act.

Subsequently "Hugo" contrives to bring "Rinaldo" where he may see "Pia" holding a midnight interview, among the ruins of the castle of the Tolomei, with a strange man, whom "Hugo," has employed to personate the long-absent brother of "Pia." The jealous husband is now confirmed in his suspicions of his wife's infidelity, and he threatens to visit his vengeance upon her, but restrains himself during the interview, in accordance with a promise made to his deceitful friend. Still he decides to be avenged.

In the third act "Rinaldo" takes his wife to Maremma, a pestilential and marshy castellated retreat, where he informs her of his suspicions, and tells her he will leave her to perish. There he charges her with being faithless to him, and his jealousy knows no bounds. Yet he refuses to stain his honorable sword with the blood of one who could be guilty of dishonor. He takes his departure, and "Hugo," the villain, appears upon the scene. To make his own revenge certain, he attempts again to ruin the wife of his benefactor, but, as in the well-known scene between "Rebekah" and "Bois Guilbert" in Sir Walter Scott's *Ivanhoe*, the villain is foiled in his devilish plans by "Pia's" hurried flight to a window of the castle overlooking an abyss down into which he avers she will cast herself headlong if "Hugo" should dare to advance a step towards her. "Hugo," by the inexorable argument of this act of true womanly courage, is compelled to acknowledge that female virtue exists, and sits enthroned in the bosom of Pia. He is thus humbled and abashed, and abandons "Pia" to her solitary and terrible fate.

The fourth act brings "Tolomei," the father of "Pia," to the house of her husband in search of her. In order to disabuse the mind of "Rinaldo" of his convictions of the infidelity of "Pia," he uses every proper argument and entreaty. "Hugo," stung with remorse, and having become a raving maniac, here appears, and in the course of the scene, he is brought in fatally wounded by his own hand, to make a confession of his crimes, before he dies. The fealty of "Pia" to her marriage vows is then re-established, and her father, "Tolomei," and her husband depart for Maremma, where the pestilential miasmas are already doing their work of death upon the beautiful form of "Pia." Here, in harmony with the vigor of the plot, a scene of great power and passion is developed up to the exquisite point of its culmination and the fate of "Pia" excites the utmost pity—the highest purposes of tragedy, the manifestation of terror and pity, having been accomplished.

DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.

Pia dei Tolomei.....Mme Adelaide Ristori
A Peasant Girl.....Signorita Adele Giammarti
A Little Girl.....Signorita Graziosa Giech
Rinaldo, Husband of Pia.....Sig Giacomo Giech
Hugo.....Sig. Ludovico Mancini
Tolomei, Father of Pia.....Sig Cesare Ristori
A Castellan.....Sig. Giorgio Maria Borghi

In addition to the representation of the tragedy, Mme Ristori has consented to give a recitation in costume for her benefit. She has selected for the reading the last act of Schiller's splendid tragedy of *Joan of Arc*. It is called *Les Adieux de Jeanne d'Arc* by the translator, M. Legouve, author of *Medea*, who has arranged this recitation expressly for Ristori.

Besides all this, Ristori will make a little speech in English to her audience, in which she will tell what she thinks of Philadelphia and its people.

This evening Madame Ristori and daughter (who occupied a proscenium-box at the Academy last evening, with Signorita Cottin, and other ladies) will visit Dr. Kecker's private opera house, in Seventeenth street, near Chesnut. The play selected is *The Wife's Secret*, Miss Emma S——sustaining the principal role.

On Saturday afternoon a grand matinee will be given, when Madame Adelaide Ristori will make her last appearance here. *Elizabeth, Queen of England*, has been selected for representation on this occasion.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—On Christmas afternoon this establishment will be opened in order to produce a grand series of holiday spectacles and tableaux, called the *Arabian Nights' Entertainment*. This entertainment has been presented to admiring thousands all over the world, and has been universally recommended by all who have witnessed it. Go, and take the children.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Schomberg's dramatization of *Griffith Gaunt* was produced last evening, in good style, to a full house. It bids fair to have a fine run. *Griffith Gaunt* will be repeated this evening.

On Saturday afternoon last McDonough matinee. The *Long Strike* for the last time.

On Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams appear.

TWO "GRIFFITH GAUNTS" IN THE FIELD.—We have received the following note from the author of one *Griffith Gaunt*:—

"*To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph.*—Sir:—The dramatization of *Griffith Gaunt* to be played at the Chesnut Street Theatre by Matilda Heron is not Augustin Daly's version. Mrs. John Drew only has Mr. Daly's play, which was the only one played in New York, and she will produce it Christmas Eve. Please correct the amusements, and oblige. Very respectfully, AUGUSTIN DALY."

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Chanfrau as "Lord Dundreary," "Sam," and "M. Dufard."

On Monday evening Mr. Augustine Daly's ($10 oyster supper) dramatization of *Griffith Gaunt* will be produced.

A PIG IN A PLAY.—The New York *Express* of last evening says:—

Among the packages and other matters carried by Adams Express yesterday, from this city to Philadelphia, was a wooden case containing a live porker, decorated with ribbons, and having this inscription:—

To Mrs. John Drew's Theatre,
Philadelphia, Pa.,
From Smith & Baker's
New York Theatre.
Original Pig for *Griffith Gaunt*.

His porcine lordship looked immensely pleased at the curiosity of which he was the object.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. J. S. Clarke appears in *four* characters this evening. The successful new drama of *Merchants' Clerks* will be repeated to-night.

On Christmas eve the *Naiad Queen* will be produced.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—The *Black Crook* will be performed every evening this week and on Saturday afternoon.

On Christmas Eve the new pantomime arranged by Mr. James Pilgrim, called *Little Red Riding Hood*, will be brought out with beautiful scenery and a fine cast.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY have an excellent holiday entertainment every night.

NATIONAL HALL.—Father Kemp's Old Folks and Miss Emma J. Nichols in an admirable programme this evening.

Political Equality in Iowa.—Theodore Tilton, in a letter from the West, says that Iowa will be the first State in the Union to acknowledge the political equality of men and women, as citizens entitled each alike to the elective franchise.

A Utah Schooner.—A schooner of thirty tons has recently been launched at Salt Lake. It is designed for the transportation of wood and salt, and in the summer season for a pleasure boat.

Mr. N. P. Willis' health is rapidly improving. He has so far recovered as to be able to resume his editorial labors on the *Home Journal*.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable and Fashionable

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

THE EIGHTH STREET LUTHERAN BURIAL GROUND—MORE ABOUT THE DIFFICULTY—SECOND MEETING OF THE OPPOSITION.—Since our last article relating to the controversy then existing between the two parties of the German Lutheran Church, arising from differences of opinions and views in relation to the disposal of the Eighth street cemetery, many more facts and circumstances have been brought to light as to the movements of both.

We then stated some of the reasons which induced the Church Council to apply to the courts and the Legislature for the privilege of sale, and which were mainly the desire, on their part, to raise funds for the extension of their sect over a more comprehensive territory—thus giving it a stronger foundation and a larger field of operations. Since then we have ascertained that there is a standing incumbrance of about $50,000 on the church property, its redemption being another reason offered for the sale of the burial ground. To offset all these arguments of the Church Council, the parties in opposition bring many and strong reasons to bear upon the non-disposal of the ground and the disinterment of the remains of their friends and relatives. In relation to the matter of funds with which to redeem the standing church debt, it is stated that the trustees receive a yearly income of over $10,000 from real estate, and also a large amount from pew rents, not counted. This amount, it is stated, if put to economical use, would redeem the church debt within ten years, thus making unnecessary the sale of any property for such purpose.

The theory upon which the action of the Church Council is based is, that by a clause in the charter, when two-thirds of the congregation agree to the disposal of a certain piece of property, it has the power so to do. Second. That the common law of England controls all laws where the English language prevails as a national language. And third. That the English courts have decided that all matters appertaining to burial grounds, and church property generally, shall be referred to an ecclesiastical court, which invariably sustains the desire of a majority of the congregation as the desire of the church itself. But this latter theory has been overruled by the higher court of New York State, which affirmed that blood relatives have an indeniable right to the relics and graves where are laid the bodies of deceased members of the family. The title of that plot of ground is eternal with the heirs, and cannot be revoked. This has been the decision of the Superior Court of New York, and the principle holds good in the courts of all the States.

The Church Council do not desire the selling of the whole property, but only about one hundred and twenty-five feet, or one section (a quarter of the whole) from the south end. But the selling of a section is met by the same opposition of the other party as the selling of the complete ground. If the opposing party concede the right to sell a part, they concede the right of the disposal of the whole. The party in minority, being the party in opposition, have taken vigorous measures against the movement. Examinations have been had before the proper appointed officer, in which evidence has been adduced bearing strongly upon the reasons as to why the measure is resisted.

It has been ascertained that a portion of the church burial records have been lost, containing the descriptions of the exact places, and where to be found, of those buried in the Lutheran Cemetery, Parties, therefore, who otherwise would coincide with the proposed removal, cannot now do so from inability to designate the bodies, and where laid, of their relatives. We stated in our last article on this subject, that if the removal should take place the bodies would be rightly interred in a ground opposite Laurel Hill Cemetery. It has been given in evidence, and is the gist of one of the principal reasons of opposition, that the bodies, on account of the extreme smallness of the ground proposed to be used, cannot be decently interred, but will have to be placed in trenches.

In this same examination certificates were produced by persons who had paid in sums varying from twenty to thirty-five dollars for the privilege of interment, thus becoming virtually the owners of the land used as graves. Others had written agreements to raise monuments over the last resting-places of their deceased relatives. This ground is sacredly held in memory by those living whose parents, brothers, sisters, and friends have long rested beneath its turf. The case for the opposition has been placed in the hands of eminent counsel.

An adjourned meeting was held by those who opposed the measure, in the City Assembly Rooms. The attendance was fair, a large number of ladies being present.

Notice was given that an examination was to be held this (Thursday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, by the same examiner, at the Wetherill House, Sansom street, above Sixth. An addition of five ladies and gentlemen each was made to the Finance Committeee. A motion that an advertisement should be inserted in three principal daily journals, giving the place of business of the Treasurer, Henry Grambo, No. 432 Chesnut street, with Moss & Co., was carried. The meeting adjourned, to be called at the discretion of the officers.

HOLIDAY APPLIANCES—SUBSTANTIAL CHRISTMAS DELICACIES.—The grand feature of the Christmas festivities is the Christmas-table, and to supply this properly with the requisite delicacies is a task of no little difficulty. By dropping in at the old-established grocery store of W. L. Maddock & Co., at No. 115 S. Third street, below Chesnut, the purchaser, however, will find a great relief from the difficulties which may attend his peculiar situation. If he does not know precisely what he wants, his lack of knowledge will soon be supplied.

And if he does know what he wants, behold the assortment from which he is enabled to make his selections! In the way of fruits, he will find raisins, currants, figs, citrons, dates, English and American pickles, and English, Indian, and American sauces; and he will discover an assortment of French and Spanish sardines, jellies, preserves, paper-shelled almonds, and every variety of preserved vegetables.

The canned fruits and vegetables, in particular, have been "done up" in the most admirable style. The fresh peaches are especially noticeable for the richness of their flavor, while quinces, peas, corn, Lima beans, and succotash—that delectable compound of the two—are not a whit behind them.

And then, in the way of cheeses, just read the list:—Stilton, Cheddar, Edam, Neufchatel, Young America, Jenny Lind, sago, pine-apple, and—we tire of the enumeration. As an offset to these we find French and Spanish olives, mustards, capers, petits-pois, champignons, truffes, pates-de-foies gras.

Besides all these there is a tempting display of potted meats, including ham, beef, tongue, Strasbourg anchovy, partridge, liver, shrimp, Yarmouth herring, and bloaters. But all these would present a temptation to thirst alone were it not for the innumerable bottles of Kupferberg's renowned sparkling Rhine wines, and the brandies and wines, of perfect purity, prepared for medicinal and family uses, some of them being of very old date and of equal rarity.

And now will any one, whether epicure or otherwise, say that in all this rich and varied stock he can find nothing that will suit his own palate, and make glad the heart of his wife?

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

THE GREAT SALE OF PAINTINGS—THE WORKS OF CELEBRATED EUROPEAN ARTISTS.—The first great sale of the D'Huyvetter collection of rare paintings of the most celebrated and favorite modern European artists, came off last evening at the Art Gallery of B. Scott, Jr., No. 1020 Chesnut street. The audience was large and appreciative, the prices extremely low for such fine specimens of art. The public will again have an opportunity to witness the beauty and high merit of these paintings this evening, when the sale is to be continued. As an Art Gallery, Mr. Scott's establishment is not to be surpassed. The walls are completely covered with these paintings, which are ornamented with the richest of frames, and seats ranged up and down the room for the convenience of those in attendance. We had the pleasure of seeing these beautiful works, and can testify that, for beauty of expression, high conception, and excellence of work and finish, they cannot be rivalled. Many of these paintings are winter scenes in the German provinces, which are of the most interesting nature. Many others are cattle scenes, the figures of which are life-like in appearance, and of similar character to the noted works of Rosa Bonheur. The paintings are of all sizes, and of such variety that those who visit with the intention of purchasing cannot fail to make a satisfactory selection. Surely such a collection cannot fail to be appreciated by our citizens, especially when such strenuous endeavors have been put forth by our townsman, Mr. Scott, for the gratification of the wants of the public. Remember to-night, at No. 1020 Chesnut street.

FAIR.—Perfect success has attended the opening of the Presbyterian Church Fair at Columbia avenue and Franklin street. By a magic metamorphosis the lecture-room has been changed into a large bazaar, which is nightly thronged by large and eager crowds to supply themselves with "goodies" and presents for the coming Christmas.

The voting for the new hose-cart, now being manufactured, the finish of which is to be left with the company successful in obtaining it, is as follows:—

Resolution Hose	223
Hand-in-Hand	33
Taylor Hose	4
Franklin Hose	1
Total	261

The Fair continues until Christmas-eve.

STEALING PIG IRON BY WHOLESALE.—Six young lads, whose ages range from nine to fifteen years, were arrested near Callowhill and Water streets on a charge of stealing pig iron from an enclosure on Water street, above Vine, yesterday afternoon. They had broken some of the palings from the gate, and carried off near a ton and a half of iron when they were discovered. They gave the names of Joseph Anderson, James Ragan, Timothy McNamary, Stephen and Michael Morris, and Thomas Sleirn. They were all committed by Alderman Toland to answer the charge.

BUILDING BLOWN DOWN, AND MAN INJURED.—About 5 o'clock this morning the vitriol works at the corner of Harrison & Fitler streets, the property of Mr. Harrison, were blown down. Workmen had been engaged the day previous in removing the roof, preparatory to tearing the whole structure down. It was a large stone building, and its fall caused a little excitement. Mr. Ettinger, one of the employes, was in the place at the time of its falling, attending to the boilers and fires, and narrowly escaped death from the falling ruins. He had his hand crushed and his back injured.

A PUGNACIOUS BRUTE.—Evan Thomas, aged forty, was arrested last evening in Trenton avenue, near Otis street, on a charge of beating his wife and mother-in-law, and smashing up the furniture in the house. It appears that he had done the same thing two or three times before. Alderman Clouds, after hearing the statements of the parties concerned, held Thomas in $1000 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

STEALING RAIMENT.—Mary Jackson, of the colored persuasion, was arrested yesterday morning at Sixth and St. Mary streets, for stealing a shawl and some shoes. They were stolen from an acquaintance of hers living in Hurst street. The goods were recovered, and Mary, it is said, owned up to the commission of the theft. She had a hearing before Alderman Butler, who held her in $500 bail to answer for larceny.

COLORED MAN ON HIS MUSCLE.—James Agnes lives with a colored lady on very intimate terms, at a place near Sixth and South streets. Last evening he had a disagreement with her, and made an assault and battery upon her. Her cries attracted the attention of the police, who rushed in and arrested him. He had a hearing before Alderman Butler, who sent him below in default of $500 bail.

MAN KILLED.—Last night Peter Devlin, residing at No. 714 Passyunk road, whilst passing along Sixth and Shippen streets, was run against by a huckster-wagon and thrown violently to the ground. Some persons who were near by picked him up, and were going to take him to the hospital, when, after going with him about a square, they found he was dead. They then took him to his late home.

STEALING BRICKS.—John Gressinger was arrested in Marlborough street, near Thompson, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of larceny. John had obtained several wheelbarrow loads of bricks from the pile in front of a new building in Hanover street near Thompson. He was held in $600 bail to answer by Alderman Clouds, before whom the charge was made.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning a daughter of Neil McFadden, aged five years, was badly burned, by her clothes taking fire from a stove, at the residence of her parents, corner of Pascal street and Lancaster avenue. The parents were absent at the time of the occurrence. The child, after lingering in intense agony, died yesterday.

ACCIDENT.—Charles Gropper, one of the employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was badly injured yesterday afternoon, by being caught between the bumpers of two cars inside the grounds of the Company, opposite Thirty-first street. He was taken to his home, in Somers' court, east of Thirty-seventh, and south of Market street.

HUCKSTERING WITHOUT A LICENSE.—George Long and Archibald McCann were arrested by High Constable Barton, in South street, above Twelfth, yesterday afternoon. They are shinners, and were selling meat, etc., without having a license. They were each fined $2 by Alderman Patchell.

LADIES' FAIR.—The Christmas Fair of the ladies of the Third Baptist Church, held in second street, near Catharine, continues to be a great attraction. The voting on the trotting mare "Fanny Powell" is very spirited, the contest being between Mayor McMichael and Charles E. Lex, Esq.

LARCENY OF A WHEELBARROW.—George Downey appropriated a wheelbarrow, yesterday, the property of a man residing on Columbia avenue. He was committed to answer, in default of $500 bail by Alderman Shoemaker.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
FINE CLOTHING HOUSE
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats.
BOYS' CLOTHING.

ATTENTION is directed to a large invoice of English plated ware—dinner and breakfast castors, cake baskets, fruit stands, epergnes, etc., in great variety—at Messrs. Clark & Biddle's, No. 712 Chesnut street.

WE ARE SELLING

OVERCOATS at	$12 00,	Price last year,			$20 00
" "	15 50,	"	"	"	25 00
" "	20 00,	"	"	"	30 00
" "	25 00,	"	"	"	35 00
" "	30 00,	"	"	"	45 00
" "	35 00	"	"	"	50 00
BUSINESS COATS	$8 50,	"	"	"	$12 00
" "	9 00,	"	"	"	14 00
" "	10 00,	"	"	"	15 00
" "	11 00,	"	"	"	16 00
" "	12 00,	"	"	"	18 00
" "	14 00,	"	"	"	20 00
" "	16 00,	"	"	"	22 00
" "	18 00,	"	"	"	25 00
PANTS at	$4 00,	"	"	"	$6 00
" "	5 00,	"	"	"	7 50
" "	6 00,	"	"	"	8 50
" "	7 00	"	"	"	10 00
" "	8 00,	"	"	"	12 00
" "	9 00,	"	"	"	14 00
" "	10 00,	"	"	"	15 00
VESTS at	$2 50,	"	"	"	$4 00
" "	3 00,	"	"	"	5 00
" "	4 00,	"	"	"	6 00
" "	5 00,	"	"	"	7 00
" "	6 00	"	"	"	9 00

We have *by far* the largest and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which is being replenished by large daily additions, manufactured of goods purchased recently at *much less than cost*, and having reduced all stock on hand to proportionate prices, are offering such bargains as are above enumerated.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY—PRICES CAN BE NO LOWER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS, At Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

THE BEST HOLIDAY GIFT FOR A LADY IS A FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.—The sewing machine business has grown to gigantic proportions since the period when the inventor first set the ball in motion. Many patents have been applied for, and the Government has recognized a considerable proportion of them as meritorious and worthy of sanction. At the head of the improved machines stands "The Florence," the general agency of which is at No. 630 Chesnut street and where exquisite specimens of the workmanship of the machine may be critically examined. "The Florence" is free from the objections to which other machines are liable. Its inventor adopted the lock-stitch in preference to any other, and then added the knot, double lock and double knot either of which may be chosen by the operator to suit any grade of fabric. Thus four different stitches are made with the ease with which other machines make one. Some of its advantages are concisely set forth thus:—The needle is easily adjusted and does not skip stitches. It is almost *noiseless*. It has a self-adjusting tension of thread. Its motions are *positive*; there are no springs to get out of order and its simplicity enables any one to operate it. The Hemmer will turn any width of hem desired. It will hem, fell, bind, gather, braid, quilt, and gather and sew on a ruffle at the same time. It has no springs to get out of order, and will last a lifetime. Who can doubt the advantages of "The Florence?" Sold at No. 630 Chesnut street.

BRONCHITIS.—The usual symptoms of this disease are Cough, Soreness of the Lungs or Throat, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, a Spitting of Phlegm or Matter, and sometimes Blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin lining the inside of the whole of the Wind Tubes or Air Vessels which run through every part of the Lungs. Jayne's Expectorant immediately suppresses the Cough, Pain, Inflammation, Fever, and Difficulty of Breathing; produces a free and easy expectoration, and effects a speedy cure. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

MRS JANE V. BARTLETT, wife of Dr. Bartlett, No. 82 West Eleventh street, New York, says in her testimony before the Commissioner of Patents, of the Grover & Baker Machine that "in elasticity of stitch it is decidedly superior over Wheeler & Wilson's in that particular; I don't know about others; also increase of motion, and simplicity of design. The ability to rip the work when needed is very desirable; I found it so in contrast with Wheeler & Wilson's."

HO, FOR THE SKATING PARKS!—That is, for those who like it. For our part we would as leave be in the garden. Be that as it may, nothing but appropriate clothing will make you comfortable in any place this time of year; therefore visit Charles & Co.'s first-class emporium, under the "Continental," and make yourself comfortable, by getting a good suit and a good bargain at the same time.

CLEANING OUT OF UNCALLED-FOR BILLS OF MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.'S LATE SALE.—On Friday morning at 10 o'clock, at No. 1020 Chesnut street, all the uncalled-for bills of Messrs. Bailey & Co.'s late sale, comprising bronze clocks and figures, James Dixon & Son's best Sheffield plated ware, workboxes, satchels, etc., the whole comprising the best articles of the catalogue.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes.

Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick-knacks for Trees.

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S FIRST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.—Incomparably the best for family use. Highest Premiums (Gold Medal), Fair Maryland Institute, New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1865. No. 923 Chesnut street.

TAKE AYER'S PILLS for all the purposes of a purgative for Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, and Liver Complaint. By universal accord, they are the best of all purgatives for family use.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS, Moderate in price, and as durable as any piano made. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

PHALON'S "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS."—"One of the few, the immortal names That were not born to die."—*Halleck. Toledo Blade.*

TO DECORATE YOUR PARLORS, as well as to hand down to posterity, get life-size Photographs in oil at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

ENGLISH PHEASANTS, Canvas-back Ducks, and all other kinds of choice Game, at Robbins' Brothers, Eastern Market, Fifth street, above Chesnut. Also, choice Poultry of all kinds.

SURPRISING TO MANY is the fact that Hoyt, of the Novelty Store, sells so many valuable articles for a single quarter. For Christmas, go and see him, at No. 329 Chesnut street.

CARAMELS—CARAMELS—CARAMELS.—George W. Jenkins has as fine an assortment of Caramels of all flavors as can be had anywhere.

MASON & HAMLIN'S Cabinet organs, only at J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

POUND and layer cake made of the best materials delivered per order, by Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

A NOVELTY! A NOVELTY!—A Beautiful Upright Piano, *blue and gold*, built expressly for one of our well-known citizens, will be on exhibition for a few days only at our warerooms, No. 1103 Chesnut street.

LADIES GO TO G. BYRON MORSE & CO., No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Waffles.

FOR A CHRISTMAS GIFT give a Photographic Gem, such as you get at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Six Card, or one large Photograph, $1.

GOLD COUPONS, Due January 1st, Wanted by DREXEL & Co., No. 34 S. Third street.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P.M.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

THE ABDICATION OF MAXIMILIAN ANNOUNCED AT PARIS.

The Relations Between the Pope and Victor Emanuel.

THE "MIANTONOMAH" AT GIBRALTAR.

Latest Commercial and Financial News.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Arrival Out of the "Belgian."

LONDONDERRY, December 20.—The steamship *Belgian*, from Quebec, touched here to-day, and after landing the London mails and passengers proceeded to Liverpool.

Italy and the Pope.

PARIS, December 20.—The *Moniteur*, in an editorial this morning, thinks there is no doubt that the relations between Italy and the Pope will be placed on a sound basis.

The American Fleet.

LISBON, December 20.—The United States ironclad *Miantonomah*, accompanied by other vessels of the American fleet, arrived at the Straits of Gibraltar on the 14th instant.

Abdication of Maximilian.

PARIS, December 20.—*Le Temps* of this morning announces its unqualified belief that the Emperor Napoleon has received official intelligence of the abdication of Maximilian.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, December 20—Noon.—The Cotton Market to-day opened at yesterday's quotations, 14¾ for Middling Uplands. The sales promise to reach 13,000 bales.

LONDON, December 20, Noon.—The Money Market is quiet and steady. Consols for money opened at 89¾. Erie Railroad advanced to 49; Illinois Central, 78; United States Five-twenties of 1862, 71¾.

NEW YORK, December 20.—We have seen a private despatch to the effect that the Bank of England rates are 3½ per cent., but we do not vouch for it, as our correspondent does not mention it.

Additional News by Steamer.

In Gallicia, some of the regiments detailed for the service are already under marching orders.

The official Vienna journal, in denying these statements, asserts that the relations of Prussia and Austria are most satisfactory, and nothing whatever has taken place calculated to disturb them in any way.

It seems perfectly clear that the trouble continues in Canada, but the advices are as conflicting as ever. There had been a report that Russia had invited England and France to come to an understanding in the matter, but there is a lack of confirmation.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives a report that France had addressed a very peremptory note to the Greek Government, requesting it to put a stop to the machinations of its agents in the East, especially in Crete.

The Cable News of the New York Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 20.—The statement that the New York Associated Press has been defeated in some attempts to negotiate for Reuter's European news is false. Our European facilities for news adapted to the wants of American journals are being extended so that they will be beyond competition.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, December 20.

Senate.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) offered a joint resolution directing the President of the United States to instruct the officers of the Army and Navy and of the Freedman's Bureau to prevent and prohibit the infliction of corporeal punishment for crimes and misdemeanors in the late rebellious States until their civil governments shall have been recognized and ratified by Congress. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cattell (N. J.) presented the petition of the carpet manufacturers for relief from the five per cent. internal revenue tax. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.), from the Printing Committee, reported a resolution to print the annual report of the Librarian of Congress. Adopted.

Mr. Ross (Kansas) called up the resolutions on reconstruction, offered by him yesterday and printed in yesterday's report, and delivered a speech in advocacy of the right of Congress to establish government in the Rebellious States.

Mr. Henderson offered a resolution, based on a despatch from Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, calling upon the President for information as to whether he had, since the 1st of December, sent troops into the interior of Missouri for any purpose, and if so, to indicate his reasons, etc. The resolution was adopted.

The bill to admit Nebraska was taken up.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Spaulding (Ohio) arose to a personal privilege in connection with an article in yesterday's *Chronicle* reflecting upon a resolution offered by him on the 9th instant, and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. That resolution simply directed the Committee to inquire into the propriety of proposing a joint resolution declaratory of the purpose of Congress in the reception of Senators and Representatives from rebellious States respectively, on the ratification by them of the Constitutional amendment and the establishment of a republican form of government.

He declared his adherence to the Constitutional amendment in all its parts, and advised its adoption as a measure of conciliation and security. In his judgment, if the amendment was ratified by three-fourths of the States represented in Congress, it could become a part of the Constitution. He did not believe that the approval or disapproval of the amendment by the outstanding communities, or any of them, would affect the ratification of the amendment in the slightest degree.

It might become necessary ere long to place those revolted States in the condition of Territories. If that became apparent, he should not flinch from the work, though he would fain save the country from so great a stain upon its institutions or Government.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.), at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, said he had intended, perhaps irregularly, to say a word in reference to the position of Mr. Spaulding. He would only say now that he thought the argument of the editor altogether the better of the two, and perfectly conclusive. While he would not charge the gentleman (Mr. Spaulding) with being the author of the resolution, he thought the doctrine implied in it was the most pernicious that could possibly be brought to obstruct the final free reconstruction of the Government. But he would not go into the argument now, as the gentleman (Mr. Spaulding) was not in his seat. He had only thought it proper to say so much in favor of the argument of one who could not appear here himself, and which he deemed conclusive, and entirely more satisfactory than that of the gentleman from Ohio.

Strike of Tailors in Boston.

By the New York Associated Press.

BOSTON, December 20.—The journeymen tailors of this city have struck against the efforts of the merchant tailors to reduce the prices heretofore paid for journeywork; and the craft in other cities, it is said, have offered to aid the movement. A meeting of journeymen has been called for this evening for the purpose of organizing resistance.

From Portsmouth.

By the New York Associated Press.

PORTSMOUTH, December 20.—Captain Fox, late Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is here, passing a few days of rest with his family.

Large gangs of men are at work on the steam frigate *Minnesota*, and it is expected that she will be ready for sea early in January.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, December 20.

Dentists and the Use of India Rubber.

The dentists of this city are in trouble in consequence of the Goodyear Rubber Company having filed a bill in Court to enjoin them from using vulcanized rubber for making artificial gums and plates for teeth. The case is being argued before Judge Carter. Suits have been instituted against dentists throughout the country for the same purpose.

Rebel Photographs.

Yesterday, in the case of Brady against Gibson, before the Circuit Court it came out in evidence that 25,000 photographs of General Lee were sold last summer from Brady's Washington gallery alone.

Admission of Nebraska.

It is doubtful if Senator Wade will succeed in getting a vote upon the admission of Nebraska to-day. It will pass the Senate by a small majority.

The New York Bank Tax.

The New York Bank tax cases, involving the question of the taxation of the shares of National banks, when any portion of the capital is invested in Government securities exempt from taxation, is being argued in the Supreme Court. The counsel, Messrs. John E. Burrill and D. B. Stedman, in behalf of the United States Government, against the banks, are arguing the case to-day.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—The colored citizens of this district are holding private meetings to arrange for voting at the next municipal election, and to consider other matters in that connection. The Republican Association, at their regular meeting last night, passed a resolution declaring that, in its judgment, the organization of auxiliaries to this society, composed exclusively of colored persons, is neither expedient as a matter of policy, nor consistent with our republican principles, which make no distinction of race or color.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 20

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$11000 C & A mt 80..	94½	10 sh Ches & Wal..	61
$1000 Us 5-20s 65 reg	106	1 sh Penna R.....	55¼
$500 U S 10-40s.....	99½	8 sh do.....	55¾
100 sh Big Mto...b5	4	100 sh Cata pf.....	20
100 sh NY & Mid.b30	44	3 sh Cam & A.....b30	130
300 sh Pa & E.....	31½		

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
☞ Heavy reduction in prices.
☞ Business Coats at $8, $10, $12, $14, $16, $18.
☞ and up to $30.
☞ Overcoats at $8, $9, $10, $11, $13, $15, $17.
☞ $19, $20, and up to $40.
☞ Pants at $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12, $14.
☞ $15, $16.
☞ Vests at $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5.
☞ $5 50 to $9.
Every garment marked down on account of decline in cost of manufacture.
Clothing can now be had cheaper than it may be again for some time to come.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
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MARRIED.

MILSTED—PENROSE.—On Thursday evening, December 6, 1866, by the Rev. G. A. Durborow, WILLIAM M. MILSTED to PRISCILLA B., only daughter of William Penrose, of Philadelphia.

SCHAFFER—CROCKES.—December 17, 1866, at the office of Alderman William P. Becker, No. 141 Brown street, JOHN SCHAFFER to ELIZABETH CROCKES, both of this city.

DIED.

BEECHAM.—On the 18th instant, MICHAEL BEECHAM, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul of St. Augustine's and Washington Bay Club, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 120 N. Front street above Arch, on Friday morning the 21st instant, at 8½ o'clock.

BROWN.—On the 18th instant, EMMELINE HANDY, wife of David Paul Brown.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her husband, No. 1113 Girard street, on Friday, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock.

DALE.—EDWARD C. DALE, on Tuesday, 18th inst., in the

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition:—

Senate.

Mr. CATTELL, of New Jersey, presented the petition of manufacturers of silk articles for an increased tariff. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. FOGG presented the petition of citizens of New Hampshire for a constitutional amendment to prevent distinction on account of color. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Printing, reported favorably on a resolution to print 5000 additional copies of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which was passed.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a joint resolution for the printing of 20,000 copies of the last report of the Commissioner of Public Lands, with maps, in different foreign languages, for distribution at the Paris exhibition.

Mr. ANTHONY stated, in reporting the above, that the cost of printing the reports would be $80,000.

Mr. ANTHONY called up the resolution directing the Superintendent of Public Printing to suspend the publication of the volunteer army register. The resolution was taken up and referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, reported from the Judiciary Committee a joint resolution to allow Charles Clark, United States Marshal for Maine, credit for $3018, public money destroyed by the Portland fire July 4th, 1866. Passed.

On motion of Mr. MORGAN, of New York, the Committee on Finance was discharged from further consideration of the petition of the Board of Underwriters for an appropriation for the removal of the wreck of the steamship Scotland, and the subject was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HARRIS, of New York, reported from the Judiciary Committee the House bill to fix the time for the regular meeting of Congress, with an amendment.

The bill, as passed by the House, is as follows:

Section 1. That in addition to the present regular times of meeting of Congress, there shall be a meeting of the Fortieth Congress of the United States, and of each succeeding Congress thereafter, at twelve o'clock meridian, on the fourth (4th) day of March, the day on which the term begins for which the Congress is elected, except that when the fourth of March occurs on Sunday, then the meeting shall take place at the same hour on the next succeeding day.

Section 2. That section seventeen of the act approved July 20, 1866, entitled "an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1867, and for other purposes," be so amended that no Senator or Representative in Congress, who has been a member of the Congress next immediately preceding, shall receive any allowance for mileage for traveling to the place of meeting to attend such additional session provided for in the foregoing section.

The Judiciary Committee recommend that the second section be stricken out and the following inserted in lieu of it:

"That no person who was a member of the previous Congress shall receive any compensation or mileage for going to or returning from the additional session provided for by the foregoing bill."

Ordered to be printed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the House bill to regulate the duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, with an amendment to strike out the last section, which provides that a violation of the provisions of this act shall be a felony, and upon conviction the offenders shall be punished by imprisonment from one to five years. Ordered to be printed as amended.

Mr. ROSS, of Kansas, introduced the following joint resolution, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed:

Whereas, The amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed at the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, known as article 14th, and submitted to the several States for their acceptance or rejection, not having been accepted by a constitutional majority of the States, and certain sections of the country lately in rebellion being deemed thereby in danger of falling into a state of anarchy by reason of their having no systematic civil government, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the joint Committee on Reconstruction be directed to inquire into the expediency of establishing such regulations for the government of such districts lately in rebellion against the United States as shall have refused, or may hereafter refuse, to adopt the said proposed amendment, as may be found necessary for the preservation of the peace and the protection of society and interests of the government in those districts.

Mr. POLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely upon the bill authorizing the reception of oral testimony in the United States Court for the southern district of Mississippi.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, from the Military Committee, reported the joint resolution requiring the Secretary of War to cause to be cancelled the volumes of the roster of volunteers already printed, and that the roster compiled as directed by the joint resolution approved March 2, 1865, be printed in accordance with the plan submitted by the Superintendent of Public Printing," and moved the same be indefinitely postponed.

The resolution was finally, on motion of Mr. ANTHONY, recommitted to the same committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, introduced a bill granting lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of a military road and telegraph line through the Coast mountains from Portland to Astoria, which authorizes the transfer to said State of the unoccupied sections of the public lands designated by odd numbers, and the unoccupied parts of sections so designated which may be wholly or in part within five miles of the proposed road, the patents therefor to be issued for twenty sections for each five miles completed, and the sum of $20,000 is appropriated for the survey of the lands, under the direction of the President. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. WILLIAMS also introduced a similar bill, granting lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of military and post roads through the Coast mountains, from Astoria to Sillamook, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the sergeant-at-arms be authorized to take immediate steps for such hydration of the air of the Senate Chamber as can be conveniently secured under the existing arrangements for the introduction of the air.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State is hereby requested to communicate to the Senate such information as he may possess in respect to the progress made in collecting the products, and also the weights, measures and coins of the United States, for exhibition at the universal Exposition at Paris in April next.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, introduced a bill to equalize the currency of the United States, as follows:

Whereas, The existence of the two circulating mediums of similar character composing the currency of the United States, both based upon the same ultimate security with the credit of the government, has been productive of much commercial inconvenience; therefore

Be it enacted, &c., That the notes of all national banking associations established under the act approved February 25, 1863, to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, the redemption of whose issues have been secured by the deposit of United States bonds with the Treasurer of the United States, shall be a legal tender for all dues to the same extent, and for all purposes for which Treasury notes are so made by the act approved February 25, 1862, making United States notes a legal tender.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to redeem and cancel Treasury notes issued by the authority of the government to an extent not exceeding one million of dollars per month during the year 1867, and to an extent not exceeding two millions of dollars per month during the year 1868.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That section 1 of the act approved April 12, 1866, to amend an act entitled "An act to provide ways and means to support the government," approved March 3, 1865, by which the Treasurer was authorized to redeem and cancel four millions per month of the Treasury notes aforesaid, is hereby repealed.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CRESSWELL, of Maryland, introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved, That the usual number of copies of the report of the Librarian of Congress for the present year be printed for the use of the Senate, and five hundred extra copies for the use of the library.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to report, for the information of the Senate, what goods have been purchased in open market in the Indian Bureau since the first day of January last; said report to specify in detail the number or quantity of articles purchased, the prices paid, or agreed to be paid, therefor, and the name of the party or parties from whom the same were purchased.

The Senate bill authorizing the appointment of pension agents by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, amended by the House to limit the number of agencies of them for each State or territory, and providing that no additional agency shall be established in any State where the pensions paid do not exceed $500,000 for the preceding year, and that the term of all agents appointed since January 1, 1866, shall expire within thirty days after the passage of the act, and the President be requested to nominate their successors with ninety-five days from the same date, was reported from the Judiciary Committee, with amendments, substituting October 1, 1865, for January 1, 1866, and striking out all thereafter, and inserting a provision that the terms of all other pension agents shall expire when successors shall be duly appointed.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, presented a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of regulating and restricting the immigration and importation of Chinese into the United States. Mr. Williams said he offered this resolution at this time with a view to call the attention of Congress and the country to the subject to which it refers. Since the first discovery of gold in California, the Chinese in considerable numbers have emigrated to the Pacific coast. They came there not to be citizens, not to learn to speak our language, or profess our religion, or adopt our customs, manners or habits, but to be a people unto themselves, and to maintain their attachment to the government of the country in which they were born.

He (Mr. Williams) would not undertake to say that any particular harm had yet resulted from the presence of these people on the Pacific coast, but new facilities for their immigration have recently been made, and no doubt they will be increased so as to bring the Chinese here in great numbers. It was time for Congress to give a little attention to the subject. The resolution was adopted.

At one o'clock the bill to admit Nebraska came up as the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, took the floor in advocacy of the bill and opposition to the amendments of Mr. Brown, that this act shall take effect only upon the fundamental condition that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise on account of color in Nebraska. Mr. Howard did not agree with the Senator from Massachusetts, that it was a violation of the Declaration of Independence to deny the franchise to colored persons. He did not regard the right to vote as a natural right, but as a conventional right. In the previous history of legislation no such conditions as were now proposed were attached to a bill for the admission of a new State. Nebraska and Colorado had complied with all conditions imposed on them in the enabling act. It was a departure from the good faith which should regulate the conduct of Congress toward the territories to exact such conditions.

It was competent for Congress to prescribe conditions for the admission of a new State, but they must be conditions precedent, to be complied with before the admission of the State, and not after it. After a territory had come into the Union and been vested with the powers of a State, it would be competent for its people to set aside or repeal such a condition as was embraced in Mr. Brown's amendment. In doing this they would only be exercising the right of States to regulate the franchise. He (Mr. Howard) expected to live to see the day, and not be a very old man, either, when every State in the Union would grant the right of suffrage to colored men. He saw no remedy but universal suffrage for the condition of affairs that now existed in the south, yet he was careful, as a member of the Committee on Reconstruction, in presenting the pending constitutional amendment to Congress, to leave the regulation of suffrage to the States.

Mr. BROWN asked Mr. Howard whether, in affirming that the States have an exclusive control over the whole question of the right of suffrage, he took the position that if any State in the Union, by its limitation upon the franchise, shall destroy the republican form of the government, that the United States has no right to interpose to protect the guarantee of a republican form of government.

Mr. HOWARD said that when it should be made manifest to him, as a member of this body, that there was in any State in this Union a government which was not republican in form, he should be ready to apply the remedy guaranteed by the Constitution. But he must, at the same time, say to the Senator from Missouri that he did not believe that that clause of the Constitution authorized Congress to pass a law in reference to any State in this Union giving to the black people of that State the right to vote at its polls. In other words, he did not hold that the exclusion of the black race from the right to vote was such a departure from a republican form of government as would authorize Congress to interfere. Toward the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Howard dwelt upon the subject of reconstruction. The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) had said that Congress had agreed that if the rebel States would ratify the pending constitutional amendment they would be readmitted into the Union, and permitted to participate in legislation in the two houses of Congress. Doubtless the honorable Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) said what he really believed to be true. The same statement had often been made, not very frequently in Congress, but very frequently during the last congressional canvass, and in the various journals of the country.

He (Mr. Howard) would take this occasion, so far as he was concerned, to contradict the fact. Congress has never proposed to the insurgent States that if they would adopt the present pending amendment of the Constitution, or any other amendment to the Constitution, they should be readmitted as States of the Union, and allowed to participate in the legislation of Congress. Congress, at the last session, after the most mature deliberation, saw fit to propose an additional article to the Constitution of the United States, which, upon being ratified by three-fourths of the States—of course, said Mr. Howard, I mean three-fourths of the States in the Union, and not out of the Union—

Mr. SUMNER—Yes, not including the rebel States.

Mr. HOWARD—Yes; that then it should be a part of the Constitution. But neither of the committee of fifteen, nor either House of Congress, so far as my memory serves me, has ever made such a proposition as that the rebel States shall be readmitted upon the ratification by them of this amendment.

Mr. NORTON, of Minnesota—I would like to inquire of the Senator from Michigan if he did not, in the city of St. Paul, urge and argue in a speech that by the adoption of the amendment the rebel States would obtain representation, and that such action by them would be the settlement of the whole question?

Mr HOWARD—I understand the question of the Hon. Senator from Minnesota. I know not what report of my speech he may have seen, but I am ready to say now that I did not then and there make any such statement. If I was so understood I was most grossly misunderstood.

Mr. NORTON—I would state to the Senator that he was so reported, and that the speech he made was cited in opposition to an assertion made of the opposite character.

Mr. HOWARD—Of course I am entirely ignorant of the report which may have been made of my speech, and also of the sense in which it may have been understood by the public or by the audience who listened. I know very well what my objects were, and what my language, so far as the substance is concerned, was. I never made any such statement, and I shall never agree, let me say to the Senator from Minnesota, and to others, to any such thing. I will not agree that the State of South Carolina, in adopting that amendment of the Constitution, shall instantly be readmitted into Congress; nor will I agree that Alabama or Mississippi or Georgia, and last of all, Texas, shall be admitted to their seats in Congress on going through with what would certainly be, in their case, the mere farce of ratifying that amendment to the Constitution. I think we have not been so blind, Mr. President, as to offer such a proposition to the rebel States. We have not agreed that they might come back here to resume their seats simply because they should ratify that amendment, leaving the question undecided and uncertain as to the final ratification of that amendment by all the States.

Mr. Howard then explained, as he said, how the mistake he referred to gained currency. What the Committee on Reconstruction did propose at the last session was, that upon the ratification of the amendment by the States of the south, and its adoption as a part of the Constitution, they should be admitted. This bill was not passed. It was laid on the table in the House. In conclusion, Mr. Howard referred to what had been said by gentlemen on the opposite side, that it was the principal object of the friends of this bill to increase the power of the Republican party in the Senate. He was very willing to admit that he did desire to strengthen the Republican party here. He believed the good of the country demanded it.

Mr. Johnson had declared in St. Louis his intention to veto all the bills passed by the present Congress. If the President was sincere in that declaration, then he (Mr Howard) would ask his friends here whether it was not high time that the Thirty-ninth Congress should fortify itself, and so act, through their numerical strength in these two bodies, that the interests of the country shall not suffer by this threatened promiscuous and wanton use of the veto power by President Johnson. He threatens to veto all our legislation. If this shall be his purpose, sir, if it is his determination to treat this Congress as a snarping body, as being an unconstitutional body not to be trusted with the business of legislation for the reason that they have not seen fit to adopt his policy for the readmission of the rebel States, then it is perfectly obvious that no legislation can be got through Congress unless we can carry it over his veto by a vote of two-thirds of each of the two bodies.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, took the floor at the conclusion of Mr. Howard's speech, in opposition to the bill, and to Mr. Brown's amendment. There was great danger, he said, to be apprehended from the admission of too many new States. There was reason to fear it had been feared, when the Constitution was formed, that in this way the whole legislature of the country would be influenced by those new States. He argued against giving to Nebraska the same power in the Senate over a question of tariff that belonged to the eastern States. The question of reconstruction had nothing to do with it. It should be decided in its merits, without reference to other political issues. He was opposed to the amendment of Mr. Brown, because it involved conditions that Congress had no right to impose.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved to amend Mr. Brown's amendment by providing for the ratification of the fundamental conditions of no exclusion from political rights on account of color by the Legislature of Nebraska, instead of, as in Mr. Brown's amendment, by the people of the territory.

Mr. Wilson explained his position in offering the above. At the last session of Congress he was in favor of the admission of Colorado, and was willing to see it done without any conditions, but the necessity that controlled his vote in that question had passed away. The Senate was assured of a two-thirds Republican vote, and after the fourth of March it would be still stronger. He hoped Mr. Brown would accept his amendment, and that Mr. Wade would let the bill be amended and passed.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, desired to inquire of Mr. Wilson whether it was his understanding that the faith of Congress was pledged, in case the constitutional amendment was adopted by the States of the south, that they would be entitled to representation. He understood the Senator from Ohio to say that he (Mr. Wade) regarded Congress as pledged to admit the States on the ratification of the amendment.

Mr. WADE said he was misunderstood on what he had said. He did not state, or intend to be understood, that when these States adopted the constitutional amendment they were entitled to come in but in all hazards. The proposition to which he (Mr. Wade) referred was that when the constitutional amendment was adopted by three-fourths of the States, and adopted by the seceded States, their relations to the general government were such that if they applied for admission in a loyal form, all other things being equal, they ought to be admitted, if represented by loyal men.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, denied Mr. Doolittle's right to ask the question propounded by Mr. Doolittle. He (Mr. Wilson) had voted for the admission of Tennessee because she had adopted the amendment, and might have felt bound to admit other States if they had come at that time in the same way. But since then the people had expressed themselves. There was no law pledging Congress to admit the rebel States on the adoption of the amendment, and he did not intend to vote for the admission of the rebel States now until they had secured full civil and political rights to colored persons. He intended to go to the furthest limit of constitutional power.

Mr. DOOLITTLE replied to Mr. Wilson, arguing against the theory that the southern States were States for the purpose of acting upon a constitutional amendment, but were not States for the right of representation in Congress.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, said the men pretending to act upon constitutional amendments were not the legislature, unless Congress saw fit to recognize them as such. This view was set forth in the report of the Reconstruction Committee. For himself he did not know what he should do in a specific case. His understanding was that he had a right to inquire whether the amendment was adopted by a loyal legislature which he was bound to recognize. This was a question he had a right to examine. He was free to say if from the government of a State he saw it had a constitution under which it would be safe to admit it, he would be willing to admit it; with regard to the new formation of these States, he held that he had a right to inquire what kind of constitution they had. It might be a question preliminary with him, after these States had adopted the amendment, whether they had a government which gave them the right to adopt it. He would not yield one iota of the guarantees insisted upon, and such further guarantees as might be needed. He did not know that any other would be necessary.

Mr. DOOLITTLE resumed the floor, contending that the Committee on Reconstruction, by reporting a bill to admit any of the rebel States that might ratify the amendment, had committed itself on this subject to the doctrine that the State governments of the south were valid.

Mr. BROWN, at 4 45, moved that the Senate adjourn. Lost. Yeas 14, nays 25.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, would like to know of Mr. Fessenden whether, if the State of Tennessee had not ratified the amendment, but had adopted the constitution she now has, he (Mr. Fessenden) would have voted for the readmission of that State?

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, addressed the Senate in opposition to Mr. Brown's amendment.

Mr. SUMNER again urged an adjournment.

Mr. HENDRICKS asked that there be an agreement to vote on the pending bill to-morrow at four o'clock.

Mr. WADE said he would be willing to agree to that if it were certain that there would be a quorum here to vote to-morrow.

The Senate then, at 5 P. M., again refused to adjourn.

The question was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Cowan yesterday, that the people of Nebraska shall owe a paramount allegiance to the United States, &c. Disagreed to.

The next question was upon Mr. Wilson's amendment to Mr. Brown's amendment.

At 5 25 Mr. HENDERSON moved to adjourn.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, called for the yeas and nays.

Disagreed to—yeas 15, nays 20.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, moved that the pending amendment be printed, for the use of the Senate. Disagreed to.

Mr. SUMNER said there was a time when Mr. Wade could see importance in a question involving human rights. Mr. Wade was now trying to pass through the Senate a bill in direct violation of human rights.

At the conclusion of his remarks he again moved an adjournment, which was again defeated—yeas 13, nays 19.

Mr. WADE took the floor in reply to Mr. Sumner.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the 7th of January next.

Mr. KIRKWOOD, of Iowa, said he could not hear Mr. Sumner characterize the constitution of Nebraska as odious without entering his protest against it. The constitution of Nebraska was in this respect precisely the same as the constitution of Iowa.

Mr. SUMNER asked if he (Mr. Kirkwood) thought that that provision of the constitution of Iowa was right?

Mr. KIRKWOOD—I'll say to the Senator that it is none of his business. It is the business of the people of Iowa.

Mr. SUMNER resumed the floor. The constitution of Iowa was not before the Senate. If it was, he should express his opinion on it.

Mr. SUMNER, at six o'clock, moved an adjournment. Yeas 11, nays 18.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, took the floor in opposition to Mr. Brown's amendment.

Mr. EDMUNDS rose to address the Senate, but yielded at six-twenty to a motion to adjourn, which prevailed.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois, the President was requested to furnish copies of all papers in his possession touching the case of Colonel George St. Leger Grenfels, convicted by military commission as one of the leaders in the conspiracy to release rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and burn the city, and was sentenced to death therefor, which sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, and whose pardon in full was now recommended by the Florida Legislature.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, the Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill were taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

On motion of Mr. WARD, of New York, the Secretary of the Navy was directed to communicate a statement of the amounts charged to the State Department since the 1st of May, 1865, for services rendered by naval vessels.

The House proceeded in the morning hour to call on the committees for reports.

The bill reported yesterday by Mr. McRuer, from the Committee on Public Lands, to amend the act granting lands to Oregon to aid in the construction of a military road from Eugene City to the eastern boundary of Oregon, was taken up, read the third time, and by a vote of yeas 79, nays 20, passed.

Mr. McRUER, of California, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a military wagon road from Dallas City, on the Columbia river.

The bill was explained and advocated by Messrs. McRuer and Henderson, and opposed by Mr. Le Blond, who said that the quantity of public land given away for private purposes had become alarming.

On motion of Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania, an amendment was inserted that the grant made by the bill should not embrace any mineral lands of the United States.

The bill was passed—yeas 76, nays 37.

Mr. DRIGGS, from the same committee, reported a bill to amend the act of March 3d, 1863, granting land to Kansas for railroad purposes. It authorizes the construction of any portion of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, in a way suitable for the use of a steam traction engine, with its train of cars, and reduces the grant of land from ten sections per mile to five sections. The bill, after some debate, was recommitted.

Mr. HOLMES, from the same committee, reported back the bill to amend the second section of the act to authorize the Legislature of Illinois, Arkansas, Louisiana and Tennessee to sell school lands. The bill proposes to permit these Legislatures to lease for fifteen years the mineral lands contained in the grants.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, said he should not vote for any bill recognizing any of those rebel legislatures or bogus States. He suggested a proviso that the act should not apply to any of the late rebel States.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, offered a resolution to pay to Messrs. Arnell, Cambell and Hawkins, members from Tennessee, mileage for the last session. He said they had been in attendance during a part of the session before the State was admitted. Referred to the Committee on Mileage.

On motion of Mr. JULIAN, the Committee on Public Lands was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Homestead act, so as to require from the settler an oath that he had not borne arms against the United States.

Mr. INGERSOLL offered a resolution in reference to contracts for Indian goods, which had been objected to this morning, and it was agreed to.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. LAWRENCE, of Pennsylvania, in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, moved to strike out of the paragraph for clerical assistants in the Executive department the words, "clerk of pardons." He did so in view of the improper use of the pardoning power, and referred to the fact that the greatest pirate of the century had received a pardon and had been elected professor of moral philosophy in a southern college.

Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois, opposed the amendment on the ground that the President had been called upon for information in reference to pardons, and it would be impossible for the President to take them all out with his own hands. He found that the Florida Legislature of traitors had been recently visiting the Dry Tortugas and investigating the claims of persons there to pardon, and had taken up the case of Grenfell, the notorious leader of the conspiracy to burn Chicago. He thought the President would certainly require the services of a clerk of pardons.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, sustained the amendment, and said he had learned that all the pardons sent south by the Adams Express Company were marked with the letters and figures "C. O. D. $300," meaning collect on delivery, and that that sum was collected on each of them.

Mr. WARD, of New York, suggested that it was cheap enough. (Laughter.)

Mr. SCOFIELD would not assert that such was the fact, although he had thought the authority for the statement was good.

The amendment was agreed to, and the words "clerk of pardons" were struck from the bill.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri, moved to add to the paragraph appropriating six millions for collectors and assessors of internal revenue a proviso that no collector or assessor should be entitled to salary until confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. CHANLER, of New York, opposed the amendment, arguing that it would simply amount to an intimation to those officers that they should help themselves. He thought there was quite corruption enough in the internal revenue department without holding out an additional incentive to fraud.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, suggested a modification to the amendment, so as to except cases of commissions to fill vacancies that may have happened, by death or resignation, during the recess of the Senate. He declared that while the President was armed by the Constitution with all executive power, it had never been pretended that, under pretence of executing the laws, he could remove men from office, not because of incapacity, not because of infidelity to duty, but because of eminent capacity, stern fidelity to duty, and an unwillingness to be corrupt to their trust.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, inquired whether President Lincoln did not, during his whole term, exercise that power in the same manner as President Johnson was said to have done?

Mr. BINGHAM reminded Mr. Randall that he spoke of removals for corrupt purposes.

Mr. RANDALL suggested that it was not for him to examine into the motives of either President Lincoln or President Johnson in the exercise of their powers.

Mr. BINGHAM went on to explain his ideas on the subject of appointments to and removals from office, and said that if they were made by the President for corrupt purposes he was guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor, and the decision of that question belonged, in the first place, to the House.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, suggested that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham) had given him some sort of notice of what he was going to do with the President. He (Mr. Randall) doubted not that the President's acts would stand by themselves, and therefore the sooner he (Mr. Bingham) commenced his work and ceased threatening the better.

Mr. BINGHAM remarked that he had not said what he was going to do.

Mr. BENJAMIN modified his amendment so as to make it read, "Provided that no assessor or collector not appointed to fill a vacancy caused by death or resignation shall be entitled to or paid any portion of the salary pertaining to the office, unconfirmed by the Senate."

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, desired to state the difference between Mr. Lincoln's and Mr. Johnson's acts in reference to political appointments, so far as Philadelphia was concerned.

Mr. STEVENS insisted that the debate should be confined closely to the subject of the bill.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, hoped his colleague (Mr. O'Neill) would be allowed to go on, as he (Mr. Randall) would like to clean him out on that issue. (Laughter.)

Mr. O'NEILL went on to say that within the last few months a Board of Naval Officers sat in the Philadelphia Navy-yard, in judgment on the political status of the poor mechanics of the yard, inquiring whether they belonged to the political organization opposed to the policy of Andrew Johnson.

Mr. RANDALL said he condemned as much as his colleague did, the act to which he alluded, but that that board emanated from the Commodore of the yard, a Republican, and, so soon as it became known to the Navy Department, it was countermanded.

Mr. O'NEILL said that men were discharged from the Philadelphia Navy-yard who dared to say they were in favor of Congress.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, said that Mr. Lincoln, while he was President, had written an autograph letter to the workingmen in the Philadelphia Navy-yard, expressing the sentiment that he, (Mr. Randall,) who was then a candidate for Congress, should be defeated at all hazards. He felt humiliated that the President should have done such an act. His colleague was aware that during the administration of President Lincoln a secret committee was organized in Philadelphia, headed by an ex-sheriff, to inquire into the politics of every man, woman and child who was in the employment of the government. Every woman employed in the United States Arsenal whose brother happened to be a Democrat was dismissed. And yet his distinguished colleague had the effrontery to complain of removals by President Johnson. He (Mr. Randall) was only sorry the President had not carried the war further into Africa.

Mr. O'NEILL was pleased to hear his colleague express his humiliation at the employment of a naval board, at Philadelphia, to inquire into the politics of employes. He considered it a high crime and misdemeanor in the Secretary of the Navy to call upon officers to perform such miserable work. Many of the men who were thus discharged had passed a competitive examination.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania—Yes, and some of them were indicted for stealing. (Laughter.)

Mr. STEVENS made the point of order that this discussion was entirely foreign to the matter before the committee.

The CHAIRMAN sustained the point of order, and declared that such discussion must cease.

The question was taken on Mr. Benjamin's amendment as modified, and it was adopted.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, moved to amend the item for temporary Treasury clerks, by giving the Secretary authority, in his discretion, to employ ladies when their services can be made equally profitable. Adopted.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, moved to strike out the whole paragraph.

Mr. LE BLOND, of Ohio, opposed the amendment. He remarked that his colleague (Mr. Bingham) had thrown out an intimation that removal from office for political reasons was corruption.

Mr. BINGHAM denied that he had said anything of the sort. On the contrary, lest there might be some apology or excuse for such utterances as those of his colleague, he had qualified his language and excluded any such conclusion. He had stated that where the President of the United States made a removal from office corruptly and for personal ends, he was guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor, and that the Constitution charged the members of this House, on their oaths, to make that inquiry and decide that question.

Mr. LE BLOND—Does my colleague wish it understood that a removal from office for political reasons is a high crime and misdemeanor?

Mr. BINGHAM—I have not made an intimation which would justify any such inquiry. I am free to say that where a removal is made merely because of personal considerations toward the party interested, and not because of personal considerations on the part of the Executive, that being in accordance with the continued practice of the government from its organization down to this time, would not be a high crime and misdemeanor. Is my colleague informed now?

Mr. CHANLER desired to ask Mr. Bingham a question, but Mr. Bingham declined to yield. He had offered the proviso for the purpose of preventing what he believed to be a flagrant violation of the text and spirit of the Constitution. He thought the words "by death or resignation" should be omitted, leaving only the words used in the Constitution as to vacancies which "may happen." Gentlemen might say that would be nugatory, and he believed it would unless the House proceeded with the legislation already inaugurated, and determine by law the legal effect and meaning of the constitutional phrase "which may happen during the recess of the Senate." But that was not in order now, and he had only said this much in order to vindicate his own position and correct the remarks of his colleague.

Mr. CHANLER thought this amendment called up the question he had discussed some months since in reference to patronage in the distribution of offices.

Mr. FARNSWORTH called the gentleman to order. The amendment he had offered had no political bearing.

Mr. CHANLER declared he was not speaking to any political question, but he thought that the part of political bully, so often played in the House, was performed with better grace by the individual (Mr. Farnsworth) than any other on that side of the House. He (Mr. Chanler) was for the limitation of executive power, and for the limitation of patronage, and for the distribution of offices through the representatives of the people. That was the only wholesome basis on which the Democratic party could exist. (Laughter.) He thanked the gentleman from Illinois for bringing the matter before the House. He could not support the policy of Abraham Lincoln, even though it were under the protection of Andrew Johnson, and what was done under the plea of military necessity should not, with the aid of his vote, be done when that plea no longer existed. He (Mr. Chanler) was not for excluding white men from offices in the Treasury for the purpose of letting in black women, and cared nothing for the gentleman's (Mr. Farnsworth's) love of philanthropy or love of females. (Laughter.)

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, made some remarks calculated to bring back the committee to the question under consideration. He condemned the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in the distribution among the clerks of the appropriation made for extra compensation. He found its only justification in the Bible, a book, however, which was not good authority in this House, (laughter,) as it took from those who had nothing and gave to those who had much. The discretion conferred on the Secretary in that matter had been used without discretion, and with gross partiality for two years past.

The question was then taken on Mr. FARNSWORTH'S amendment to strike out the whole paragraph for extra compensation, and it was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. HARDING, of Illinois, an amendment was adopted directing preference to be given in the making of appointments to persons in indigent circumstances, and the dependents of those who had fallen in the service of the country.

Pending the consideration of the paragraph appropriating $80,000 for seeds to be distributed by the Agricultural Department, which appropriation Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to cut down to $60,000, and Mr. MORRILL to $40,000, the Committee rose.

On motion of Mr. DEMING, of Connecticut, the President was requested to communicate all correspondence between our government and that of Great Britain on the subject of the joint occupancy of the island of San Juan, Washington territory.

On motion of Mr. RANDALL, of Kentucky, the President was requested to communicate any further information in reference to the occupation of Mexican territory by United States troops that he may have received since his message of the 5th instant on the same subject.

Mr. HALE, of New York, proposed that to-morrow be devoted to debate in Committee of the Whole on the President's annual message.

Mr. STEVENS hoped no such arrangement would be made. If there was no quorum present to-morrow, the effect would be to go into committee for general debate; but he did not want to fix that now, when they were about adjourning for two weeks.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, remarked that a good many members had been pressing for the floor in Committee of the Whole, desiring to make speeches, and he thought that no time would be lost by devoting to-morrow to general debate.

Mr. STEVENS suggested as an amendment, "to-morrow and every day during the vacation." (Laughter.)

The SPEAKER intimated that that amendment was hardly in order, as both Houses had resolved not to be in session.

Without making any definite arrangement on the subject, but with the general understanding that the proceedings to-morrow would be confined to general debate, the House, at 4 o'clock P. M., adjourned.

[CORRECTION.—The speech made by Mr. Hise, of Kentucky, last Monday, against the theory of territorial governments for the south, is attributed in the New York papers, probably through inadvertence of copyists, to Mr. Hill, of Indiana, whose political opinions are the opposite of those of Mr. Hise.]

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 19.

Governor Worth's Visit.

The visit of Governor Worth and others to Washington had nothing whatever to do with political matters, as has been stated. Their visit was with reference to the order of General Sickles forbidding corporeal punishment from being inflicted by the Courts of the State, and the order from the Freedmen's Bureau forbidding the binding out of colored orphans after they are over fourteen years of age.

The delegation to-day had separate interviews with the President and General Howard. The explanations and representations made will, it is believed, lead to an arrangement satisfactory to all parties interested in these questions.

Executive Pardons.

The President has directed a warrant of pardon to be issued to Hilaire De Vhuit, convicted in September, 1866, in the United States District Court of Massachusetts, of smuggling, and sentenced to pay a fine of $1500.

Also, to Egisto De la Borne, convicted in February, 1866, in the United States District Court of New Jersey, of having in his possession counterfeit bank notes, and sentenced to three years imprisonment.

U. S. Supreme Court.

The United States Supreme Court is now engaged in hearing the arguments in the famous prize case of the Peterhoff, a British vessel captured by the United States steamer Vanderbilt, in February, 1862, on the way to Matamoras. The case attracts great interest, as it involves the pretended neutral trade of Matamoras. The Hon. Titian J. Coffey, of Philadelphia, and Assistant Attorney General Ashton represent the government, and Judges Marvin and Sherwood and A. P. Smith, Esq., of New York, the claimants.

The New York bank tax cases will next be argued.

Reorganization of the Rebel States.

The House Committee on Territories have under consideration the several bills referred to them providing for the reorganization of the southern States. A majority of the committee favor some such arrangement, and during the Christmas holidays, Gen. Ashley, the Chairman, will prepare a bill in accordance with their views.

Representative Julian, of Indiana, to-day received a letter from Mobile, Alabama, in which the writer represents there are 15,000 persons, white and black, in that vicinity, who are pleased with his bill giving the southern States territorial governments preliminary to their complete restoration. In response to the question what they shall do to help the measure, he has advised that its friends send petitions to Congress and hold public meetings.

Speeches to be Made.

At least thirty members of the House have entered their names as candidates for the floor to make speeches on the President's annual message.

The Mint.

The Superintendent of the Mint shows that the gold, silver and copper coinage from 1793 to 1866, inclusive, is $467,500,000.

The gold coinage was about $815,500,000 the silver $136,333,333, and the copper $5,500,000.

The total coinage of the Branch Mint at San Francisco during the first eight months of this year was $9,642,000 of gold, and nearly $500,000 in silver. As there was a subsequent increase, the directors think that the business of the entire year will be fully up to the average.

Letter of the Consul at Crete.

W. J. Stillman, United States Consul at Crete, under date of Oct. 14, writing to the Secretary of State, says:

"I have the honor to inform you that a battle, of apparently great severity, was fought near 'Therisso,' ten miles from this place, during the three days preceding to-day, between the government forces, numbering about 20,000 men, and the insurgent Christians. We are not able to get any reliable news, but as the report of the artillery was distinctly audible from here, and the smoke visible, we could see that the place of combat was unchanged, and that it had not drawn near to Therisso, which was understood to be the object of the movement, as we perceive the firing has entirely ceased in that direction to-day, and hearing a rumor that they are being severely repulsed. The bashaw has changed his attack to a flanking movement, which accords with what we see and learn from the peasants. I judge that we may conclude that the movement on which he was to depart may be regarded as a failure.

"I regret to say that the Turkish troops are conducting the war with great barbarity, killing many inoffensive persons and destroying all the towns they pass through. Volunteers

CHRISTMAS EVE IN A GREAT CITY.

VIEW OF THE LONDON MARKETS.

"Amateur Casual" Among his Friends.

BY JAMES GREENWOOD, THE "YOUNG DICKENS," AUTHOR OF "A NIGHT IN A WORKHOUSE," ETC.

Close observers of the habits and customs of the lower order of English workmen have recorded the singular fact that, as a rule, the Sunday is by them regarded, not as an entire, but as a half-holiday. Nay, cleanliness being a kindred virtue with godliness, it is indisputable that, as regards the forepart of Sunday, he is guilty of desecration, not out of neglect and carelessness, but deliberately and by design; for, whereas all the working days of the week he sits down to breakfast with a visage the brighter for acquaintance with soap and water, and a head of hair reclaimed from nocturnal tangle, the Sabbath breakfast-time finds him at his own hearth grimy and unkempt. He can afford to be untidy. His time is his own, and he may do just what he pleases with it. Not that it pleases him to wear a dirty face (no man can accuse him of *that;* he washes his face, and arms, and hands every day, his feet once a fortnight, or ottener, if a cold necessitates their immersion in hot water, and never a summer passes but he has a dip in the Serpentine or the fourpenny swimming baths); but, the fact is, his every-day matutinal ablutions are in a degree compulsory. It is one amongst the "shop" rules, and an infringement of it is visited by a fine of twopence; and yesterday's smut on his nose, and yesterday's stubble still adorning his chin, are indubitable symptoms that to-day he calls no man his master. Through the Sunday forenoon—although, if his every-day employer was to say, "Jones, if you like to bring that parcel up to the house, there's half a crown for your trouble," he would reject it with scorn—he employs himself domestically, and works like a nigger. He will sole-and-heel Polly's boots, put in broken windows, make good defective drainage in the rear of his premises, "set" a copper, or dig whole rods and perches of garden ground until his blue-ribbed shirt reeks with perspiration, and all with the completest cheerfulness, and until it is notified to him that dinner will be ready in twenty minutes.

From that moment he is a changed man. In that announcement breaks on him the first glimmering of Sunday daysung. With a face growing each moment more sober, he puts away his tools, and straight retires to the privacy of his chamber, from which he emerges just in time to sharpen the carving-knife for an attack on the shoulder of mutton that Joe, the eldest born, has fetched from the bakehouse. But how changed a man is he from the cobbler, or the digger, or the copper-setter of half an hour ago! His blue-ribbed shirt is exchanged for a white one with a rigorous stand-up collar; his face is clean and shiny, his chin is as smooth as a baby's; and he has oil on his hair. The time of day has begun when he should "bring up his children in the way they should go," and he sets about it with an uncompromising air that would have won for him a name in the bygone times of Praise-God-Barebones. With strictest impartiality, as regards crackling and gravy, he charges the seven plates ranged on either side of the table, and behind each of which appears a wistful face and a pair of eyes that by anticipation have already eaten up every scrap of the smoking ration, and then he—father Jones, that is—raps the table with the buckhorn haft of the carving-knife, and seriously commands Joe to say grace; and glibly as one who has it already at his tongue's tip, and whose mouth waters for what is to follow, Joe complies. His ejaculation of the last syllable of the word "thankful," that concludes the prayer, is like the application of the match to the touch-holes of a row of cannon as regards the dumb waiters behind the charged plates, and instantly they fire away. Father, too, he fires away, but still preserves a severe eye for the proprieties of the Sunday dinner-table. "Is it proper to eat your Sunday dinner with your fork wrong side up'ards, Maria?" "Is that the manners they learn you at Sunday School, John? Keep your elbows off the table, sir." "If I have to tell you about that chawing noise again, Amelia Mary, you go into the back kitchen, miss. I must send to your Sunday School, and tell 'em to set you a text to learn against such awful manners." Dinner over, Joe, the grace-sayer, returns thanks. The children go to Sunday School, and father, turning down his shirt-sleeves (which have been tidily tucked back behind his elbows during the carving process), puts on his Sunday black coat, charges his Sunday long pipe, and composes himself clean and Christianly to smoke, while Joe reads the latest murders, forgeries, and bigamies out of Lloyd's *Penny Weekly.*

The Jones above quoted, who is but a type of ten thousand, is equally eccentric in his observance of other high holidays and festivities. Christmas eve, for instance. His Christmas purchases must be sanctified by season in the extremest sense of the term. It is idle your preaching to Jones that daylight is the time for marketing, that cheats thrive by lamplight, that hurrying and crowding and squeezing are fatal to bargaining, that yellow cowmeat looks ruddy and fair as the best, seen by the light of flaming gas. He is ready enough to believe it on ordinary occasions, but on this special occasion he turns a deaf ear. It may be endeavored to explain this apparent eccentricity of Jones' by the fact that Christmas eve is, as a rule, a wages-receiving time, and that it is really dusk and "eve" before Jones reaches home. This is true as far as it goes, but really it applies scarcely at all to the case. Jones does not depend on the earnings of the previous few days for his annual banquet of banquets. He "saves up" for it by means of a shop money-club, or otherwise, and has the cash in hand in good time to make his purchases two days previous to Christmas, if he had a mind.

But he has no mind; Christmas day falling on a Tuesday, he would no more think of laying in his stock of Christmas-dinner provision on the previous Saturday, than he would of retiring to rest on Christmas eve without having a lusty "stir" at the pudding stuff in the pan. Beef so bought would not be "Christmas" beef. He knows as well as any man that the poultry for Christmas consumption are immolated and exposed for sale several days before the festival, and he cannot be blind to the fact that if he took a quiet stroll to the rendezvous of the goose and turkey merchants on the evening before Christmas eve, his opportunities of choice would be more extended, and as likely as not he would save a shilling in purchase-money; nevertheless, he would scorn to avail himself of such advantages. He has friends coming to dinner, and he is the last man in the world to treat them shabbily. With what countenance could he reply to the inquiry of a guest who, with the privileged familiarity of an old acquaintance, might require to know when and where the bird was purchased?

It would scarcely be worth his while to tell a falsehood about it; but how could he find words to confess that it was not a Christmas goose at all, having been bought "last week?" His character for joviality and hospitality would suffer from that moment. A suspicion would creep into the breast of each guest that the dinner was one contrived on economical principles. Whether it were true or no, when the mince-pies appeared, the pie-shop in the High street would be privately assigned as their birthplace, and the berry brownness of the hostess's pudding, while it was audibly commended and its complexion ascribed to natural richness, in secret would be attributed to some of the penny-a-packet coloring trash manufactured by that great champion of the washing-tub and deadly enemy of *pulex irritans,* Fiddler Dozensticks. It wouldn't do at all. Very possibly evidence of their dissatisfaction might not be found in a falling off of the appetite of the guests, but it would be talked of afterwards, undoubtedly.

And, in case that Jones, reading these lines, should imagine that I am holding up this weakness of his to ridicule, let me hasten to set myself right in his eyes. Your weakness, Jones, is laudable, proper, and I have a great mind to say Christian. You act on the simple belief—although, like many another Christian belief of yours, you are contented to enjoy it in your heart's warm depths, and without declaring it from the summit of an upturned tub—that the season of Christmas eve is a sanctifying season, and that to buy and prepare for the feast during the hallowed time, is like asking a blessing on it. You don't think of this, Jones, as you are cheapening a turkey or investing twopence in horseradish as a garnish for your roast beef (how is it that you never eat horseradish at any other time of year, Jones?), but reverence for the glad season is in you, and you are governed by it in all your actions. The good influence shines in your face, Jones, as you may convince yourself if you will take a peep at it in the draper's plate-glass, as you wait outside for your good lady who is proudly within the shop investing that unexpected three-and-sixpence of yours in a new cap with cherry bows. Nay, Mr. Cynic, you are quite wrong when you cry, "Bosh! twaddle! cant!" You never will convert me to your opinion that the cheerful serenity of Jones' countenance on this particular evening is due, not to any sort of "mystic influence," but simply to Jones' rare prospect of a feed off turkey and rich pudding, and a merry evening of pipes and grog to follow. I don't deny that Jones is a man with an animal appetite, and with a hankering after the fleshpots, and that the weight of the viands with which his basket is crammed is considerably mitigated by the buoyant properties of much of his soul there too.

But you must know that Jones has bought other goods than will come to the spit or the pot. He has the worth of threepence in holly and the same in mistletoe. You may see that he has, for there it dangles by the side of his basket. And there, I am landed high and dry again on the ground on which I take my stand, Mr. Cynic, when you broke in with your unpleasant observations. How is it that Jones uncommodes himself by carrying home that bulky, prickly bush, when he has so much else to carry? You know, I know, everybody knows, that holly and mistletoe have been seen hanging in the shops of the greengrocers for a week past; it has been hawked and bawled about the streets by costermongers ever since last Wednesday. Why then did not Jones, since he must spend his money in such nonsense—why didn't he make his holly purchase any day as he came home to dinner or returned at night any time during the past week? Why! for the best of all reasons—he didn't believe in holly or mistletoe till this evening. He has seen lots of it about, but he had no mind for it—no more than he would for plucking green apples growing within reach. He is glad to see so fair a prospect, but ripe fruit for his money. Holly, with him, is not ripe until this "eve." The ruddy berries have now an interest for him they possessed not in the morning. Had he then, by accident, pricked his hand with the holly thorns, he probably have exclaimed "blow" or "bother" it, or may be—for he is a hasty man and not over choice of words when put out—he would have used a stronger expletive than either; but should such a calamity befall him now, I'd wager as much spirits as would serve to make Jones's snapdragon to-morrow, that he bears the scratch without the use of any naughty words whatever. You may laugh, Mr. Cynic; perhaps I know Jones better than you.

If any one doubts whether Christmas eve marketing is an institution amongst the poorer sort of people, let him go to Leadenhall, or Newgate, or Newport, or Spitalfields, especially the two former, at the time in question. Take Newgate Market. One night a week—on a Saturday night—some business is done by gaslight, but by comparison not more than a penny to a pound with the amount of trade done there on Christmas eve. Barter is not at a standstill all through the day, but it is strictly confined to big and little meat merchants. Ordinarily betwixt these two classes—the consignees and salesmen, and the shopkeeper who comes there for his goods—there exists a comfortable amount of cordiality; money and meat changed hands smoothly, and all is harmony and content. But on the day before Christmas day it is slightly different. Once a year the wholesale ones of the market find it profitable to go into the retail trade, and the regular retailer very naturally does not like it. He sulks and grumbles at the wholesale one's prices. The wholesale one, however, takes his unkind remarks in perfect good humor. "Never mind about five and eight pence being a cruel price," he says; "if you don't like to give it, you may leave it—that's the figure; it'll fetch it, and a good deal more for the trouble of cutting up between this and twelve o'clock. They'll be swarming here like flies soon as the gas is lit."

By "they" he means the Christmas-eve marketers, and he is quite correct in his prognostication. By the time the gas is lit the market is "laid out;" the covered ways are roofed and arched with meat, the narrow lanes are hedged with it; there are groves of pork, thickets of mutton, and, allowing four of the huge quarters to every bullock—an ordinary and reasonable allowance—more animals of that kind than in life could have found browsing on Mitcham Common. All cuts of prime parts too. At ordinary times are freely exposed for sale every part of a beast, from his tail to his snout; you may see the heads of sheep and sheep's "trotters," and heels of the bovine species in heaps hip high, the tails of oxen in bunches, and the intestinal parts of sheep, pigs, oxen, and calves burdening by the hundred-weight mighty hooks screwed into posts and beams. There is none of this on Christmas eve; all is cleanliness and propriety. There is saw-dust on the market stones and white cloths on the butchers' boards, and clean aprons and sleeves on the butchers' selves, and the butchers are rosy and the meat is rosy, and the gas spouts out with a jolly hum.

There are three or four hole-and-corner taverns attached to the market. One of them, a low-crowned looking edifice, the red-curtained doors of which are approached by three downward steps, a greasy, murky-looking hotel enough in general, but this evening all alive and beaming with extra gaslights, and holly festooning the frowsy ceiling, and a big bunch of mistletoe, impaled to the middle post behind the bar to which the "Old Tom" tap is attached, and against which the bar-maid leans and chats with the customers in the intervals of business. "Egg-hot from five to twelve" is the legend on the wall, and it being now five and past, frequently the red-curtained door swings to and fro, and with watering mouths sly butchermen slip in, and with satisfied mouths sly butcher-men slip out, brushing their lips with their blue sleeves, and hurrying back to their stalls. They'd nap it if their masters caught them at it, only the best of it is, the masters take care *not* to catch'em at it, so long as they take no more than is good for them, knowing the sort of evening's work they have before them.

And now the trade begins. Swarming in at the lanes and alleys come the buyers, in some few cases singly, but in pairs, as a rule, man and wife; and the number of their children may be estimated with tolerably accuracy from the size of the market-basket the latter carries—hundreds of them, thousands of them, until there is scarcely elbow-room, and for safety the butcher-men carry their knives, when not in use, in their mouths.

All very well, but it must be confessed that Newgate Market or Leadenhall are not, undoubtedly, the best places to purchase the primest and cheapest. Jones is in this respect no weaker than his well-to-do brother; we are all alike, all anxious to fill our little tin pots at Niagara. If I want a penn'oth of plums I prefer them out of a bushel; if I have fifty pounds to bank, I lodge it with the Grand Westminster and Middlesex, capital seventeen millions. So it is with Jones and his wife. They have ten shillings to spend in butchers' meat, and they must needs banker after the "wholesale." Any well-conditioned bullock is capable of supplying four times more sirloin than they are likely to want, but they prefer to pick their sirloin out of the produce of a hundred and fifty bullocks. There is no denying, Mrs. Jones, that you are a tolerable judge of meat, and may save a penny a pound by coming here, perhaps three half-pence; and so you ought, considering that you have trudged a mile and a half, had the crown of your bonnet stove in by collision with a meat-tray, and suffered agonies from the trampling of hob-nailed boots on your corns. How much better now it would have been to have gone quietly to Wiggins, who is not extensive in trade, but invariably civil and obliging, and given him your Christmas custom. It would have been better for various reasons.

In the first place, you are well acquainted with Wiggins, and stand in no awe of him. If he asked you twopence a pound for sirloin, and you thought that ninepence was a plenty for it, you would have no scruples about telling him so to his head, and declining to purchase unless he bated; but would you dare to do as much by Silverside & Co.? The meat merchants who are in such a tremendous way of business, make no more of your purchase of sixteen pounds of beef than Wiggins would of your demand for two pen'orth of suet. That in the first place; and then, pray, how about your knowledge of the arithmetic of wholesale meat-dealing? You may readily enough comprehend what a joint will cost, the price per pound of which is ninepence or ninepence halfpenny; but when the talk is of "six and four" and "five and eight," it is questionable if you are not somewhat abroad. You may have some inkling of the fact that the figures mentioned represent the price required for a stone of eight pounds of the joint you have fixed on; still your bating tactics are thrown altogether out of gear; and whether to bid "five and sevenpence" or "five and twopence," you have not the least idea. The probability is that you will yield without a struggle, or allow the bargain to escape you, while you turn away to reckon how many eightpences there are in the five and fourpence.

But flatter not thy-self, good Jones, because of your scholarship in figures, that it only requires you to undertake the meat buying, and all will go well. You know all about "six and eight" and "five and four," but you don't know everything. Pardon me, Jones, if I tell you that your great weakness lies in your prodigious confidence in your strength of mind, in your sound and cool judgment, and your complete invincibility to trade tricks and dodges of every manner and kind. "I know, every one knows," say you, "how women are gammoned and wheedled by shopkeepers; they should have men to deal with; I'd like to see the butcher who would come the old soldier over *me!*"

Take the market-basket, Jones, mix in the crowd this blessed Christmas eve, and you shall see all that you ask. You silly fellow! do you imagine that you are the first Jones that ever came to Newgate Market? As there is one bait for roach, and another for chub, and a third for gudgeon, so are there ways of angling for customers. The butcher before whose shop you pause, my good Jones, has already "taken your measure," as the saying is.

He sees the independent manner in which your hands are thrust into your trousers pockets, and the determination not to be imposed on or wheedled visible in every line of your expressive countenance, and so far from being intimidated thereat, he regards you as one of the easiest of victims. He would rather deal with three of your sort than with one of your good lady's any day in the week, but on a Christmas eve especially. With the air of a man who knows what meat should be, you cast your eye along the rows of ribs and sirloins, and presently he catches your eye. He doesn't rush out on you, however; he preserves his calmness, and nods towards you as recognizing in you an old and worthy customer. That is your impression, and meanly availing yourself of his apparent mistake—he is in an extensive way and highly respectable—you nod affably in return. He comes forward in a friendly way, and says, "Good evening, sir; selecting your Christmas roast?" just as though it was a matter of course that you should come to his highly respectable establishment to select it.

"Well, yes, I was thinking about it, Mr. Butcher," says you, in patronizing sort of way.

"Let us see, then; you don't like it over fat, if I recollect, sir" (as though you had dealt with him for years). "What do you say to that cut, now?"

"How much?"

"Oh, well, *we* won't have a dozen words about price; say six and four. Weigh this, Jim, carefully."

"One of the best butchers in England, Sarah," you remark to Mrs. J——, as, having paid for your eighteen pounds of beef, you walk off with it. "Very gentlemanly fellow, too, as you must have observed."

"There's a good bit of bone in it, Joe, isn't there?"

"Of course there is; you can't have good meat without; and this is first-class."

Let us hope so, Jones; for truly Mr. Butcher *has* "come the old soldier" over you, making you pay for "soft soap" at the rate of a penny a pound in that two stone two pounds of sirloin.

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PROPOSALS

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
December 18, 1866

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at the Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 3d day of January, 1867, for the supply of

100,000 POUNDS OF FRESH BEEF,

and

100,000 POUNDS OF FRESH VEGETABLES,

at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and Station, as required.

The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed for, and has the license required by act of Congress.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full at the option of the Department. 12 19 21 26 28 4t

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., December 15, 1866

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 12 o'clock M., December 28, 1866, for the delivery in the city of Baltimore of One Hundred and Twenty-six (126) Cavalry Horses, and Twelve (12) Artillery Horses.

The Horses will be subjected to careful inspection before being accepted. The Cavalry Horses must be sound in all respects, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, from five to nine years old, well adapted in every way for cavalry purposes.

The Artillery Horses must be of dark colors, sound in all respects, strong, quick, and active, well broken, and square trotters in harness, in good flesh and condition, from six to ten years old, and not less than fifteen and a half hands high, each horse to weigh not less than ten hundred and fifty (1050) pounds.

The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, which guarantee must accompany the proposal.

The Horses must be delivered within forty (40) days from date of acceptance of any proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Payment to be made on completion of contract.

Bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry and Artillery Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, Baltimore, Md.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
12 19 8t] Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR COPPER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
December 19, 1866

Sealed Proposals to furnish 400,000 pounds of Ingot Copper, one-half "Lake," best quality, will be received at this Bureau until 1 o'clock P. M., of January 3, 1867, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs Navy Department, Washington," and be endorsed "Proposals for Copper," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and must be made in compliance with the "Instructions to Bidders making offers for supplies to the Navy Department," which can be obtained from the Commandant's office at any Navy Yard, or from the Purchasing Paymaster at any Naval Station, or from this Bureau.

The Copper to be subject to the necessary test and inspection of the proper officer of the Washington Navy Yard, where the whole quantity is to be delivered; 150,000 pounds to be delivered on or before the 1st of February, and the remainder on or before the 1st of April, 1867. 12 20 thm4t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, December 19, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of LAIGHT and WASHINGTON streets, New York city, on THURSDAY, the 3d of January, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

30,000 TO 40,000 ARMY BLANKETS, NEW.

Samples of the above may be seen at the Depot, and further information obtained at this office.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and ten per cent.

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CHESNUT STREET, NORTH SIDE.

(*Continued from Yesterday's Issue.*)

This afternoon we resume our journey up the north side of Chesnut street, in search of goods that are suitable for gifts during the holiday season now so close upon us. Beginning where we left off yesterday, we first encounter the establishment of

The Schomacker Piano Company.

A Christmas present to your daughter, of a fine-toned piano, would be presenting yourself with enjoyment forever after. It is one of the most difficult tasks to make a selection out of the great number in the market, but Schomacker's pianos have ever enjoyed the enviable reputation of being the most substantially made, the most elegant, and having the most harmonious and sweetest tones. The Schomacker Piano Company, No. 1103, having largely increased their facilities, and having fitted up a beautiful wareroom on their premises, are fully prepared to supply the demands for their justly celebrated instruments. Pianos to rent, and repaired equal to new. Tuning also attended to. Call and see for yourselves.

J. H. Burdsall, Confectioner.

Confectionery of all descriptions, delightful candies, delicious sweetmeats, delectable pastries, the purest, the sweetest, the best, can be had in any quantity, at J. H. Burdsall's confectionery, ice-cream, and dining saloon, No. 1121 Chesnut street, Girard Row. Ladies and gentlemen who are arranging for parties, sociables, or fairs, should bear in mind that Mr. Burdsall has the best selection of excellent refreshments, which cannot be surpassed; creams of all flavors, the coolest and sweetest; fruit and pound cakes of all sizes, frosted and unfrosted, especially made for the expected good time. Leave your orders, and rest assured that they will be filled to satisfaction.

Mrs. E. Keyser, Dealer in Children's Clothing.

We stopped in at Mrs. E. Keyser's Children's Clothing Emporium the other day, and were surprised and delighted with the beauty and style of the garments that were displayed. Mrs. Keyser has constantly on hand the very latest styles, and is enabled to satisfy the most unreasonable. Her establishment, No. 1227 Chesnut street, below Thirteenth, is the resort of the most fashionable and tasteful people in the city. A most excellent present for the little ones would be an order on her establishment.

Charles Desilver, Bookseller.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.—Charles Desilver, No. 1229 Chesnut street, has on hand a large, select, and handsome assortment of the latest editions of the best works of literature—books to educate, books to amuse, books to meditate over, and books to laugh over; and not only books to entertain the adults, but toy-books of endless variety to please the children, beautifully illustrated, printed in the neatest style, and with large type; primers, out of which to learn the rudiments of our language; untearable books, printed on linen, and tastefully colored.

Remember that Charles Desilver's store is the place to buy the [illegible] appropriate gifts.

G. J. Henkels, Lacy & Co., Dealers in Furniture.

What a contrast is presented between the stiff, uncomfortable manner in which some houses are furnished, and the snug, cosy way in which others are fixed up! In the days of our grandfathers, the people were content with the stiff, upright, and puritanical looking furniture that gave anything but an idea of comfort to the spectator. Why, the old upright chairs would give one a backache by merely looking at them. This is one thing, at least, in which we moderns have improved upon our forefathers. To see how much we have done, it is only necessary to call at the extensive warerooms of the Messrs. G. J. Henkels, Lacy & Co., at Nos. 1301 and 1303 Chesnut street. There can be found all varieties of furniture, from the cheapest to the most costly rosewood and ormolu, and at prices to suit every one. All the latest and most fashionable styles are constantly kept on hand.

Penney & Co., Dealers in Furniture.

Heads of families, married couples who as yet do not come under this classification, ladies and gentlemen, and all who contemplate the purchasing of furniture, take notice of this most advantageous offer made by J. Penney & Co., No. 1307 Chesnut street, manufacturers of all kinds of cabinet-ware. They have now on hand an elegant assortment of upholstered and cottage furniture at most reasonable rates of sale. It is one of the very worst of follies that people can fall into, that of paying large prices for gaudy and very showy furniture, which is too brassy for appearance, and to unsubstantial for use, when for a much less sum they can purchase that which is durable and more elegantly appearing, at reliable establishments, such as Penney & Co. are the proprietors of. Their stock comprises all varieties of furniture; their prices put the possibility of furnishing a house substantially within reach of all; they are truly able to furnish a cottage or ornament a mansion. Spring beds, covered with the softest of mattresses, that have the magic power of composing everybody to sleep after touching their surfaces for five minutes, are here in countless numbers. Call, buy, and be satisfied.

EIGHTH STREET—WEST SIDE.

Scholz & Janeutzky, Dealers in Artist' Materials, Etc.

Christmas presents in endless variety, and of the most interesting and useful nature, are to be found in numbers beyond computation at Scholz & Janeutzky's, No. 112 South Eighth street. Here is the place to buy those little articles which always delight the youngsters and interest the elders. Paint-boxes, their own manufacture, and English paint-boxes. A new and elegant assortment of Decalcomania pictures, with which persons can so beautifully ornament porcelain, metals, furniture, etc. Vases, wax flower materials, framed and unframed pictures, and everything else, which can only be learned of by visiting this establishment.

J. C. Strawbridge & Co., Dealers in Dry Goods.

We recollect reading a rather good-humored account of the manner in which living is gradually becoming more within the means of the lower ten million. Comfort was also given to that much-despised portion of humanity, the bachelors, that there was still a hope for them in the gradual but certain reduction that was taking place in the prices of dress goods, so that he would not be so terrified at the mighty row of figures that would a year or two ago frighten the unhappy husband on the presentation of his wife's dry goods bill. We were forcibly reminded of this as we were going along Market street the other day. At the corner of Eighth and Market streets our attention was directed to the beautiful and tasteful assortment of dry goods and dress and fancy goods that were displayed in the establishment of J. C. Strawbridge & Co. Having a little spare time, and being interested in the trade, we stepped into their establishment to take a look at prices and things. As we went around, attended by one of the obliging attendants, we were forcibly reminded of the great break in prices in the dry goods trade. Cotton goods were perfectly splendid for purchasers, but decidedly ruinous to the sellers. Just to think of a good article of Canton flannel at 20 cents per yard, and the finest qualities at 31 to 37 cents; most beautiful Merrimac calicoes at 20 cents; and yard wide shirting muslins at 23 cents. We were strongly tempted to do as Mrs. Toodles did—lay up a good supply for a time of need, if it were not for one consideration, *i. e.*, our greenbacks would not hold out. The Messrs. Strawbridge & Co. have, perhaps, as fine an assortment of unbleached muslins, sheetings, and flannels as can be found anywhere in the city. Besides these staples, there is a great and beautiful variety of fancy dress-goods, which are selling at a marvellously low price, and fancy goods of all kinds. One, as he looks around, cannot wonder why the ladies are so fond of shopping when such tempting goods are displayed to their eyes, and such ravishingly low prices asked for them as are asked by the Messrs. Strawbridge & Co.

M. Shoemaker, Dealer in Children's Clothing.

Mothers, you who have your children's comfort in thought during these chilly days, notice, and then act, by visiting M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, who have a large, full, and complete stock and selection, in the latest style. While the inducements that this firm offer are before you, visit and purchase a good stock of winter clothing for your children. Do not allow them to go shivering around with light, thin, and tattered sacks, with sleeves that are equi-distant between elbow and wrist; with trousers that are worn without warmth, without mitts, or a scarf: do not allow them to be so illy clad that they are required to be kept within, and not allowed to enjoy the cool fresh air and out-door exercise, but clothe them warm with good and substantial clothing.

Shoemaker & Co. have all that can warm the body and cheer the heart. Their prices are the most moderate; their goods the most substantial; their quality the finest. Call upon them. They invite your special attention and examination to their complete stock, and rest assured your purchases will be money well expended.

Price & Wood, Dealers in Dry Goods.

It has been said that in the square on Eighth street, between Arch and Market streets, there is more retail dry goods business done than in the same space in any other city in the United States. The statement is certainly a very bold one, and would need some most convincing data to satisfy any one of its truth. Yet it is, nevertheless, a fact. The square is wholly devoted to the retail trade. There every day resorts the fashion and the beauty of the city to purchase their "fixings" to adorn their pretty selves. There is hardly an hour during the day, when the weather is at all favorable, that the street is not jammed. Even after nightfall the stream of humanity, or rather hu-womanity, continues to flow along until late at night. To be sure there are a great many who promenade up and down to see and be seen, but the great majority are *bona fide* purchasers.

Right in the centre of this busy square stands the store of Messrs. Price & Wood. Their large and fine establishment is at the N. W. corner of Eighth and Filbert streets. Their business is principally in auction dry goods—that is, in goods that are sold by the manufacturers and importers at auction to keep up a constant supply in the markets. As they generally buy cheap, they are enabled to offer great bargains to the public. Their stock, too, is always fresh and of the most novel and fashionable kind. There are no old goods to be found upon their counters' or upon their shelves. And then, too, as we have said, the prices are most bewitchingly low—that is, bewitching to the purchaser, but not to the seller. For it is almost ruinous to sell as low as they do, owing to the pressure of the times. Dress goods, flannels, gloves of all kinds—ladies' and gentlemens' cloth, kid, silk, and cotton, are spread around in profusion. It is well worth a visit even to make a call to look over their splendid assortment. And yet it is rather a dangerous experiment, for the prices are so temptingly cheap that we can hardly resist the inclination to buy their cheap but rich poplins. Only think, too, of good quality real kid gloves selling at $1·25 per pair. Indeed, we could hardly find a place in the whole city where the purchaser would be so apt to be suited as at Price & Wood's.

Rapson, Dealer in Trimmings.

Rapson, at the northwest corner of Eighth and Cherry streets, is prepared for all demands upon his large and varied assortment of goods. Zephyr worsted, so useful in working household ornaments and beautifying furniture, is sold full weight. Slippers, worked in zephyr and beads, which are so appropriate as a present to a father who has been walking or standing all day long in thick, heavy boots; buttons of every style, and ornaments of every beauty. Cluny lace in abundance, and a full line of staple trimmings. Do not forget the location, and at your earliest opportunity give Mr. Rapson a call.

McCurdy & Dunkle, Dealers in Dry Goods.

McCurdy & Dunkle, No. 140 N. Eighth street, having purchased very largely at the late sacrificing prices, they are now able to dispose of their full assortment of dry goods at twenty-five per cent. below old prices. Muslins of the finest texture, from all the different manufactories; brown sheetings, strong and of excellent make; large selections of warm flannels; cloths for ladies' cloaking; Lyons velvet, warranted all silk, and a full line of household furnishing goods, constantly kept on hand, at prices far below competition. This great inducement should cause a visitation to Messrs. McCurdy & Dunkle's establishment to purchase holiday goods. We predict that everything purchased will be fully worth the amount paid out.

Barber, Manufacturer of Spectacles.

You who suffer under that terrible affliction of weak eyes, unable to read, to work, and but barely able to see, take notice of the following, which, if you act upon, will be of everlasting benefit to your future welfare. It is one of the most difficult things to be suited with a pair of glasses that will not strain the eyes nor weaken them. By calling at No. 248 N. Eighth street, you can there find Barber's improved periscopic spectacles, superior to all others, which by their unequalled success excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them.

The finest opera-glasses, suited for the neatest, most elegant, and appropriate Christmas presents, of varied assortments and very moderate prices.

Freeman & Co., Dealers in Millinery Goods.

The cheap store, where substantial and tasteful articles bought never fail to satisfy the purchaser—Freeman & Co., corner Eighth and Vine streets, have every size, style, quality of ladies', misses', and children's hats. No similar establishment is selling for such moderate and extremely liberal prices.

Prices have been greatly reduced, and every inducement which a good article and cheap rates can give are offered to the public.

All the latest styles and all the beautiful shades of color are to be found at this establishment. They have also made a great reduction in their large stock of millinery goods, which cannot be surpassed. Do not fail to bear in mind, ladies, that you cannot do better at any other place.

EIGHTH STREET—EAST SIDE.

Joseph H. Thornley, Dealer in Dry Goods.

Notice, Joseph H. Thornley, northeast corner of Eighth and Spring Garden streets, has on hand a very large assortment of fall goods, comprising beautiful plaid poplins, cashmeres, etc.; fine plain merinoes, empress cloths, etc.; excellent black alpacas, all-wool delaines, and the best of French calicoes, ginghams, checks, etc. In conjunction with this assortment, they have superb broche and Paisley shawls, ladies' shawls, and children's shawls, beautiful in pattern and substantial in quality. Linen goods in great variety, flannels, quilts, cheap, good, and durable. Everything in the dry goods line in great abundance. Call on Mr. Thornley while looking around.

Julius Sichel, Dealer in Millinery Goods.

Remember the Eighth Street Ribbon Store, No. 107, four doors from Arch. Julius Sichel respectfully announces to the ladies of Philadelphia and the public generally, that he has now open a most carefully selected stock of millinery goods, comprising everything in its line that can ornament and beautify. The finest collection of trimmings of all widths, qualities, and styles; velvet ribbons, soft to the hand and tasteful to the sight; satins and silks of all desirable shades. Also, a handsome selection of French flowers, feathers, and plumes, without some of which a lady's hat is not complete. Ladies' and children's hats of the latest styles. New York bonnet frames and all manner of goods sold at the very lowest market prices. No trouble to exhibit the goods. Call and see.

Bamberger Brothers, Dealers in Hosiery Goods, 105 N. Eighth street.

Notice one and all. Still greater reductions have been made by the Bamberger Brothers in their extensive stock of hosiery, linen goods, gloves, etc. etc. They are determined to sell all kinds of goods contained in their well-assorted stock at prices far below those of other similar establishments. Ladies' very fine and heavy hose, at the very cheapest of rates. Gents', lads', and children's hose in great quantities, of the best quality. Kid gloves, warranted, at $1·25, comprising a large selection of spring colors. All kinds of gloves, of the latest styles. The very best of French corsets at reduced rates. All manner of fancy articles on hand. Call and examine.

W. Lonnerstadter, Dealer in Ladies' Furnishing Goods

William Lonnerstadter, No. 103 Eighth street, next to the N. E. corner of Eighth and Arch streets, is now selling at a great sacrifice all colors of silk gimp, girdles, fancy chains, combs, belt buckles, linen handkerchiefs of all colors, braids of all kinds, bindings of every description, shirt bosoms of the finest quality, etc., at manufacturers' prices. No better place to purchase holiday gifts in the city than at Mr. Lonnerstadter's. Ladies, call upon him before buying elsewhere, and be convinced of the fact. He has also, in connection with his large assortment of goods, an elegant selection of black and colored velvets of all widths, the finest in texture, the most tasteful in appearance. Witness for yourselves, purchase, and receive your money's value.

Cook & Brother, Importers of Hosiery Goods.

Cook & Brother, importers of hosiery goods, No. 53 North Eighth street, have received by late steamers, direct from the East, all those necessary articles suited for ornament and comfort. Ladies' English merino vests at all prices. Gents' vests of beautiful patterns and finest cloths, all sizes, and at reduced rates. All the goods sold as foreign goods are *bona fide* in their Eastern manufacture. All kinds of hosiery, stockings that are woollen and stockings that are cotton, but the very best of their kind and not mixed. Remember to call and examine the fine and substantial collection of Cook & Brother.

Dreifuss & Belsinger, Dealers in Ladies' Fancy Goods, Etc.

Spring goods, consisting of laces, embroideries, and fancy articles—a large and complete stock of these goods has just been opened by Dreifuss & Belsinger, No. 49 North Eighth street. This new stock comprises fabrics of all shades, qualities, and widths, manufactured from the finest of materials. Three hundred pieces of plain and striped jaconets of the neatest styles; shirred and tucked muslins, the softest and most durable; handkerchiefs of the best make, in great abundance; a full selection of the newest and most tastefully designed lace collars, from thirty-seven cents to one dollar; gloves, manufactured from the finest of goods, and warranted to fit the neatest to the hand; Gabrielle skirts of the latest patterns and most stylish, one of the necessary articles for a lady's wardrobe, and one most to be desired. Call upon this firm; their goods cannot be surpassed, and their prices are the most moderate.

Barrett, Nephews & Co.—Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment.

Economy is necessary in all departments of life. In the family, especially if it be a large one, is it the more important. Many a good garment is cast aside because it has been worn longer than fashion would allow, or because it has lost its color. Economize by calling upon Messrs. Barrett, Nephews & Co., proprietors of the Staten Island Dyeing Establishment, No. 17 N. Eighth street, east side. This establishment has occupied its present site for the past seven years, and is successfully carried on by the superior advantage of many years of experience of its proprietors. Inasmuch as they have always had the facilities for a speedy and satisfactory attention to all orders given, they have obtained the largest share of the city business in that line. Ladies' dresses, shawls, cloaks, ribbons, etc., dyed successfully and with fast colors. All styles of dresses are cleaned without causing rents in cloth or seams.

Gentlemen's garments, coats, pants, vests, etc., dyed and cleaned without ripping, at the lowest rates. This establishment may be rightly termed the model dyeing and scouring establishment of America. Before casting away some durable and valuable garment, send it to this firm, who will, for a low rate, return it equal to new.

W. T. Reed & Co, Dealers in Dry Goods.

Ladies, now is the time to take advantage of one of the best opportunities for buying up a goodly store of clothing for the holidays and for winter use. Greater inducements were never offered than those now presented to the public by that eminently reliable and long-standing establishment, under the proprietorship of W. T. Reed & Co., No. 45 N. Eighth street, below Arch, which contains one of the largest and best assorted stocks of the most substantial and finest fabrics to be found in the country. Messrs. Reed & Co. are now opening this stock, which has just been received from the most noted manufacturers in the land.

Dress goods in quantities to clothe all who may come, with a good, warm outer garment of tasteful colors and substantial make, which were bought at closing-out sales, enabling the present proprietors to sell far below former prices. Extra heavy Lyons dress silks and moire antiques, best Lyons mantilla velvet—all fabrics will be found to be what they are sold for, fully worth their rates of sale, and will be found to be tasteful for ornament and durable for use.

Plain and plaid poplins in endless variety; merinoes, reps, velours, etc., in large quantities. Of shawls, the largest selection, made from the finest materials and of the most bewitching colors, can be found at this establishment; broche, long and square, plaid and plain, large and small shawls, from which a lady cannot fail to make a satisfactory selection. Kid gloves, manufactured from the finest and softest material to be found, of all sizes, and warranted to fit in the neatest manner to the hand. These gloves are warranted to be just what they are sold for.

Hoop skirts in abundance, of the latest styles, made expressly for the sales of Reed & Co. Housekeeping goods, every description of blankets, table linen, towels, napkins, flannels, etc. etc.—a large assortment.

Be sure and call on this firm before purchasing elsewhere.

E. R. Lee, Dealer in Dry Goods.

E. R. Lee, successor to W. Warnock, has opened his new store, filled with an extensive stock of new goods, at No. 43 North Eighth street. This is opportune, for at this time it is necessary that the people should know where to buy with most advantage. To the ladies especially is this of great moment, for the holidays make necessary the readjustment and replenishing of their wardrobes. We announce with pleasure that Mr. Lee's assortment comprises selections of elegant black and solid colored silks, handsome moire antiques, tasteful plaids, and plain French poplins; an assortment of rich furs, ivory, ebony, etc., handsomely ornamented and of endless variety. No lady in attendance at a place of amusement or company should be without this indispensable article. Plain French muslins, of the first qualities, for evening dress; also gold-spot muslins of elegant pattern and great beauty. Nothing is more suitable for dress purposes and evening parties than this style of goods.

A splendid stock of English hosiery, for ladies and gentlemen; merino vests extra cheap and durable; a complete and well-selected assortment of housekeeping goods, untold quantities of towels, large size, fringed and linen, from New York closing-out sales, enabling the owner to sell at most advantageous terms to purchasers; handkerchiefs in great abundance, fine hemmed, linen, colored border, etc., of the best quality; all-wool blankets, Canton flannels, heavy Shaker flannels, at the most moderate prices, and warranted to warm all in cold winter nights. Mr. Lee has imported for his own sales the best of kid, white French cloth, and Empress gloves to be found.

Inasmuch as all of these goods have been purchased for cash, they can be sold at lower rates than can be found in the city. Skirts of all kinds, hoop skirts and Gabrielle skirts; also, a large stock of white goods, which will be found worthy of inspection. Do not fail to call upon Mr. Lee, at No. 43 North Eighth street, and inspect his large and varied assortment before going elsewhere.

Charles Kaufman, Dealer in Dress Trimmings and Cloakings.

Bear in mind! Take notice! There will be presented on Saturday, the 27th inst., at the new and extensive store of Charles Kaufman, No. 25 North Eighth street, a splendid stock of cloaks, comprising some of the newest Paris styles. These cloaks are made by those thoroughly experienced in the art, never fail to make a neat fit, and, considering that all the cloths used are of the finest quality, it at once assures all those who order a most satisfactory and speedy compliance.

Mr. Kaufman will also have for inspection and sale an entire new stock of dress trimmings, which will not fail to please all who purchase. Remember No. 25 North Eighth street—the cloak establishment.

Heller, Fiegel & Heller, Dealers in Millinery Goods.

Closing-out sale of the entire stock of goods! Rare chance to make profitable purchases—the only time to lay in for holiday gifts and useful presents. Heller, Fiegel & Heller, No. 13 North Eighth street, are now closing out their very large and finely selected stock of ladies' goods. Notice the beautiful assortment of black and colored bonnet velvets; gros d'Afrique royal velvet; all widths of colored ribbons, of every variety and finest texture; artificial flowers that are lifelike in their appearance; ostrich and fancy, the most enriching ornaments for a bonnet; lace edgings, most delicate, latest styles, and very substantial for such an article. Every article at greatly reduced prices. Call and see Messrs. Heller, Fiegel & Heller before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. Hofmann, Dealer in Hosiery Goods.

An old proverb commands you to "Keep your feet warm and your head cool;" therefore, all who anticipate laying in a supply of hosiery we would recommend to go to Mr. J. W. Hofmann's, No. 9 N. Eighth street, where they will find hosiery in abundance. He has also an extensive stock of undergarments for ladies', gents', and children's wear, in silk, merino, and extra heavy all-wool and cotton, of the best English and American manufacture. Mr. Hofmann is noted for the cheapness of the articles in his line. Some of our philanthropic ladies should purchase a few dozens of stockings, and present them as a Christmas gift to some of the numerous charitable institutions for which our city is noted.

George D. Wisham, Dealer in Dry Goods

George D. Wisham, No. 7 North Eighth street, has now in store a complete and elegant stock of dress goods, comprising every kind and every quality of dress fabrics, at all prices. Plain, plaid, empress, and Irish corded silk poplins in great quantities.

Mr. Wisham has just opened a full line of French merinoes of all the most desirable shades, most tasteful patterns, and of the finest manufacture. New additions in all kinds of dress goods are daily being made, and having been purchased at closing-out sales in this city and New York, can be sold at the lowest possible prices. Muslins, the finest, softest, cheapest that can be had in the city. There has just been opened a case of about three thousand yards of extra heavy brown shirting, and a large lot of flannels, at cheap rates. Give Mr. Wisham a call in your tour of winter purchases.

A. M. Martin, Dealer in Toys.

Toys and fancy goods, Christmas presents in abundance, all that can please the children and interest the old folks. A. M. Martin, N. E. corner of Eighth and Market streets, has now opened one of the largest assortments of toys and every description of fancy articles to be found. Baskets, children's carriages, velocipedes, with which children are so fascinated, and sleds, without which winter is the dreariest of all seasons—everything that can fill Santa Claus' bags, baskets, and boxes for Christmas use, constantly on hand.

John Brennan, Dealer in Jewelry and Diamonds.

Rich jewelry, exactly suited for holiday use; Christmas presents in great variety. John Brennan, dealer in all kinds of jewelry, No. 13 S. Eighth street, has an assorted stock of elegant gold watches, sparkling diamonds in beautiful setting, sets of ladies' jewelry of all kinds, pearls, sapphires, onyx stones, etc. Those who are desirous of making purchases of the finest articles for ornament and usefulness, will do well to bear in mind that Mr. Brennan has one of the best selected stocks to be found. All articles sold are guaranteed. Call and examine the assortment.

Upham, Dealer in Fancy Articles.

Many of our citizens are suffering from that most offensive, disagreeable, and painful disease, neuralgia. They will all rejoice to learn that it can be cured by a single application of "Upham's Magnetic Oil," sold at Upham's, No. 25 S. Eighth street. The price per bottle is very moderate. Its merits are daily being tested, and always with satisfaction. It will be a godsend to any poor individual who is unable to procure it. Besides this, all manner of fancy articles suited for holiday use can be found at Upham's in endless variety, and for prices the most moderate and reasonable.

(*To be continued in our issue of to-morrow.*)

BIERSTADT'S GREAT PAINTING,

THE YO-SEMITE VALLEY,

NOW ON EXHIBITION

AT THE PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,

No. 1305 CHESNUT STREET.

Admission, 25 Cents. Season Tickets, 50 Cents.

SUBSCRIBERS ADMITTED FREE.

This great work of art is the second highest premium in the

Crosby Opera House Art Distribution,

To be made on the 21st of JANUARY.

The announcement previously made that subscribers would be admitted but ONCE on the presentation of their certificates having created some little dissatisfaction, it has been determined to admit the holders of shares as often as desired on the presentation of their certificates.

There is also a FREE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS in connection with the above Exhibition, embracing a number of PREMIUMS to be awarded to subscribers, including works by Moran, Waugh, Lewis, Gifford, Young, Hamilton, and a number of other eminent artists.

Subscriptions will be received at the Gallery, and also at No. 617 CHESNUT Street (New "Bulletin" Building).

Gallery open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

T. B. PUGH,

AGENT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

N. B.—The Books are liable to close at any time, without further notice. 12 18thmth

SKATING PARKS.

SKATING TO-DAY.

NATIONAL SKATING PARK,

TWENTY-FIRST STREET and COLUMBIA AVENUE.

SPLENDID SKATING ALL DAY AND EVENING.

Music in attendance.

Take the Ridge Avenue Cars.

Single Admission, 25 cents. 1p

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED

BY

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,

A NEW AND SUPERB VOLUME,

TOUCHES OF NATURE.

By Eminent Artists and Authors.

Imperial Quarto. Cloth Gilt Extra.

THIS SPLENDID VOLUME CONTAINS

One Hundred Drawings on Wood, set in Gold Borders,

And produced in the highest style of art, under the superintendence of MESSRS. DALZIEL BROTHERS, of London.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,

Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET Street,

12 20 3t PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

NORTHERN CENTRAL BONDS

Having Disposed of the Larger Portion of these

DESIRABLE SECURITIES.

WE WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER THEM ONLY

TILL DECEMBER 20,

(If not previously disposed of),

AT THE LOW PRICE OF

89.

After that date, should any remain unsold,

THE PRICE WILL BE ADVANCED.

DREXEL & CO.,

12 6 12t No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	Sam. A. Bispham.
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Netha Hilles,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.,	Wm. H Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [10 31 m

PHILADELPHIA STEAM CHOCOLATE AND COCOA WORKS.

The subscriber has recently erected the most extensive and complete works in the State for the manufacture of all kinds of

CHOCOLATE,

OF THE FINEST VARIETY.

CHOCOLATE CONFECTIONS

For Christmas Holidays, as follows:—

Chocolate Creams, St. Nicholas, Americanos, Almonds, Jellies, Pistache, Pralines, Cordials, Drops Jim Crows, Rolls, Portuguese, Figures, Medallions, Paste, and Chocolate Caramels.

THE VARIETIES OF

TABLE CHOCOLATE

Are Breakfast, Commercial, and Double Extra Chocolate.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,

12 19 6t No. 1210 MARKET Street.

J. H. BURDSALL'S

CONFECTIONERY,

ICE CREAM AND DINING SALOONS,

No. 1121 CHESNUT St.,

GIRARD ROW.

FRUIT AND FOUND CAKES of all sizes, with a large assortment of CONFECTIONERY, etc., for the HOLIDAYS. 12 18 1morp

G. W. WARNER, No. 1530 AND 1532 RIDGE Avenue, below Sixteenth Street.

KEYSTONE FLOUR STORE.

Choice Brands of Family and Bakers' Flour, Corn Meal, Oat Meal, Buckwheat and Rye Flour, Corn, Oats, and Mill Feed of every description, sent to all parts of the city

Free of Charge. [12 19 1morp

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 215

IMPORTANT SALE OF

High-Class Modern Paintings.

Imported by and consigned to A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., of Antwerp.

B. SCOTT, Jr., is instructed by Mr. A. D'Huyvetter to sell by auction, at the

ART GALLERY,

No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET,

On the Evenings of WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, December 19, 20, and 21, at 7½ o'clock, his entire invoice of

High-Class Modern Oil Paintings,

Selected with great care and judgment from undoubted sources, and including many important and well-known works of highly esteemed and eminent artists. Among which are choice specimens by—

L. Robbe, Brussels.	W. Morris, London.
F. Kinsman, Brussels.	F. Musin, Brussels.
E. Verboeckhoeran, Brussels.	A. F. Verboeven, Ball, Antwerp.
H. Savry, Utrecht.	Th. Gerard, Brussels.
A. Van Humme, Brussels.	W. J. Boogaerd, Amsterdam.
J. Ruyten, Antwerp.	A. Lion, Antwerp.
J. Strochel, The Hague.	Z. Noterman, Paris.
Rofman, Brussels.	C. Wauters, Antwerp.
C. J. De Vorel, Portrecht.	De Clayre, Antwerp.
Verschuur, Amsterdam.	De Bruyn, Antwerp.
C. Van Leemputten, Brussels.	F. Le Bret, Leyden.
W. Kock, Kock, Amsterdam	De Vos Portrav.
J. Van der Waarden, Utrecht.	L. Lampe, Gendt.
Vearmann, Amsterdam.	H. Von Seelen, Brussels.
F. Van Severdonck, Brussels.	Charles Leickert, Amsterdam.
	And others.

The Paintings will be on view on MONDAY, with Catalogues, until 10 o'clock P. M., and continue until the evenings of sale.

The attractive character and high class of the Paintings under this sale is well worthy the attention collectors, connoisseurs, and dealers. 12 15 6t

JUST ARRIVED PER STEAMSHIP "HECLA," ANOTHER LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF BEST SHEFFIELD ELECTRO SILVER PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY, DIRECT FROM THE OLD-ESTABLISHED FIRM OF JOSEPH DEAKIN & SONS, SPRING STREET WORKS, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

B. Scott, Jr., will sell by Auction, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street

On Saturday and Monday Mornings,

At 10 o'clock, December 22 and 24, an elegant assortment of best quality patent electro silverware, ivory table and pocket cutlery. The plated ware consists of gold lined tea and coffee services, six pieces; kettles and stands to match with and without lamps; card receivers with Venus; fruit-stands; wine sets; four, five, and six-bottled casters; dinner and breakfast syrup-pitchers; teapot stands; dish covers; entree dishes, with movable handles forming eight; Epergnes cake-baskets, round and oval; trays, from ten to twenty-two inches; toast racks; six cup-revolving egg frames, with spoons; nut-crackers, knife-rests, napkin-rings etc.

Also cases of cutlery containing fifty-five pieces; dessert cases, twenty-four pieces, in pearl, ivory, and plated handles; fish-carvers and presentation cases for children lined with velvet in morocco cases; spoons and forks in beaded, plain, and King's pattern. Full particulars in Catalogue. 12 19 5t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK AUCTIONEERS, 518 No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 600 LOTS PARIS FANCY GOODS FOR HOLIDAY SALES. By catalogue, on Friday December 21. 1t

DRY GOODS.

HANDSOME GOODS FOR **HOLIDAY PRESENTS.**

Handsome Silks at low prices.
Handsome Shawls at low prices.
Handsome Ba morals at low prices.
PIM'S IRISH POPLINS CHOICE SHADES.
Fine French Merinoes at low prices.
Fine French Poplins at low prices
HANDSOME BRIGHT PLAID POPLINS AT $1·25, COST OVER $1 50 TO IMPORT.
EXTRA CHEAP DRESS GOODS.
Plaid English Poplins at 25 28 31c.
Do do. do. at 37, 40, 50c
Double Width Silk Plaid Poplins, 50c.
None of the above goods are flashy but of very good quality and cost nearly double the price we are selling them at to-morrow.
EMBROIDERIES FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
A large assortment of
Sets, Collars, Undersleeves,
Lace edge and Embroidered-corner Hdkfs.
Silk, Cashmere and Woollen Scarfs,
Children's White and Scarlet Cloth Gloves.
Fine qualities of Ladies' Cloth Gloves.
GENUINE JOUVIN AND BOIVIN K D GLOVES.
BLANKETS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
All wool Blankets, at $4 $4 50, $4 75.
do. do. at $5 50 $6 50, $7.
do. do. at $7 50 $8, $8 50, $9.
do. do. at $10 $11, $12 $14.
do. do. at $15, $16 $22.

In order to give persons the opportunity of purchasing who cannot conveniently do so during the day, we will keep our store open until 10 o'clock every Evening until Christmas.

H. STEEL & SON,

12 19 3t Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street.

FOR RENT.

TO RENT—THE FOUR STORY DWELLING, with three story back buildings, No. 1727 VINE street, with or without the Furniture.

Apply to A. FITLER,
12 19 3t*] No 51 North Sixth st., or on the premises.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES, second and third floors, at No. 431 WALNUT Street. Apply on the premises. 12 20 3t*

PEAS, MUSHROOMS, AND MACCARONI.

Just landed from the barque "Conqueror," an invoice of the finest

FRENCH PEAS,

MUSHROOMS, and

MACCARONI,

Imported by ourselves.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner WALNUT and BROAD.

3 14 mwf4p§

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY for the Holidays. Also, Silk Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers and Frames. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with all the materials. 7 18§

INKS.—ARNOLD'S, DAVID'S, MAYNARD & Noyes' Fluids, Black Copying, Blue, Carmine, India, and Japan, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 wf2t

WALNUT BRACKETS, WRITING DESKS, TOY BEDSTEADS, TABLES, TOOL CHESTS, WORK-BOXES AND BASKETS, ETC. Z. A. WILDMAN & BROTHER, 12 19 3t1p* No. 1011 Spring Garden street.

PLAYING CARDS, CRIBBAGE, BACKGAMmon, and Chess Boards and Games, Bazique, and a variety of other Games, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 wf2t

SUPERIOR SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS, ivory and bamboo finish. FINE CANES, at less than manufacturer's prices at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 12 20 3t

A FULL LINE OF THE CELEBRATED Faber Gold Pens have just been received by MOSS & CO., No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 wf2t

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—What better CHRISTMAS PRESENT than a share of this stock? Price only $15. Life Membership, $40. 12 11 12trp

BILL-HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, ETC. Printed with despatch; Certificates, Checks, Drafts, etc., engraved in the finest styles at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 wf2t

EVENING TELEGRAPH—SUPPLEMENT

VOL. VI.—No. 146. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1866. TRIPLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE SORROW SIDE OF THE SEASON.

GIVEN BACK ON CHRISTMAS MORN

A POEM FOR THE PERIOD.

BY TOM HOOD, JR., EDITOR OF "LONDON FUN," ETC.

(A mother watches by her sick babe.)

Round about the casement
Wail the winds of winter,
Shaken from the frozen eves
Many an icy splinter.
On the hillside, in the hollow,
Weaving wreaths of snow;
Now in gusts of solemn music
Lost in murmurs low;—
Howling now across the wold
In its shroudlike vastness,
Like the wolves about a fold
In some Alpine fastness,
Hungered by the cold.

(The mother sings.)

Babe of mine—babe of mine,
Must I lose you?
Dare I weep if the Divine
Will should choose you?—
Ah, to mourn, as I have smiled,
At the thought of you, my child!
Ah, my child—my child!

Babe of mine, you entwine
With existence!
If one strips the clinging vine
There's resistance—
Shall not *I* then—? I talk wild,
Seeing Death so near my child:—
Ah, my child—my child!
Babe of mine—heart's best wine—
Life's pure essence!
Gloomy shadows, that define
Death's near presence,
Dim those dear eyes undefiled
As God's violets—ah, my child!
Ah, my child—my child!

The Imperial purple of the night
Is spread, wine-dark, above,
But glistens with no gems of light,
To hint of heaven's love,
A sombre pall hangs overhead,
Fringed with lurid clouds of lead,—
O'er the sleeping earth below
One long wide waste of silent snow,
And the wind moans drearily
As it wanders by,
And the night wanes wearily
In the starlight sky.

(The mother sings.)

Must the dear eyes close?
Must the lips be still?—
How I love their speech that flows
Like a wanton rill!
Must those cheeks, soft-tinged with rose
Pallid grow and chill?
Give her back to me, angel in disguise!—
Say your mystery I shall learn—yet with tearless eyes
By the pangs, the prayers,—
By the mother's glee!
By her hopes, her tears, her cares,
Give my child to me—
Give it back to me!

Quenched the eyes' soft light—
Hush the cowslip breath!
Going, darling, in the night?
Spare—oh, spare her, Death!
Dying—is it so?
Oh! it must not be!
Can my poor treasure go?
Give her back to me,
Give her back to me—
Or take me too—let it alone,
Now my little one is gone;
Ah! my child! my child!

Among the clouds that sail o'erhead
A yellow radiance is shed;
And o'er the hill-tops wrapt in snow,
Is born a tinge of rosy glow.
Witsm the air a stir—like wings
Of angels in their minist'rings—
A tremulous motion and a thrill,
As with faint light the heavens fill.
Night's sombre clouds are slow withdrawn,
And Nature cries "Awake, 'tis dawn."

About the lonely casement
Blows fresh the breath of day;
The mother, in amazement,
Sees death-glooms fade away!

The blue eyes open once again,
Once more the lips have smiled;
Her tears fall like the springtime rain—
God gives her back her child!

Footsteps are heard under the window.)

Hush! there are footsteps on the snow,
That pause the lattice-pane below;
While voices chant the carol-rhymes,
The Christmas song of olden times.

(Carollers sing an ancient carol.)

Awake, good Christians! Long ago
The shepherds waked at night,
And saw the heavens with glory glow,
And angels in the light.
Hosannah! sing, Hosannah! sing,
Hosannah in the height!

New life they told to all on earth,
New life and blessing bright,
Forewarning of the Saviour's birth,
In Bethlehem this night.
Hosannah! sing, Hosannah! sing,
Hosannah in the height!

New life to all—new life to all—
The tidings good recite!
New life to all, which did befall
At Bethlehem this night.
Hosannah! sing, Hosannah! sing,
Hosannah in the height!

The voices hushed—the footsteps died
In distance far aloof—
It seemed a blessing did abide
Upon that silent roof—
As far away their cheery singing
Upon the frosty air came ringing.

Among the clouds that sail o'erhead
A yellow glory is outspread;
And on the hill-tops crowned with snows,
A rosy blushing radiance grows,
As wider still the warm light glows;
And flooding daylight falls again
From cloud to hill—from hill to plain!

A golden sea of swimming light
Poured o'er the sombre shores of night,
While the glad mother, to her breast
Her child yet close and closer pressed—
Her rescued treasure—newly born—
Her babe—given back on Christmas morn.

A FAIRY CHRISTMAS TALE.

THE STORY OF THE NOSES.

By M. Edouard Laboulaye, the Eminent French Philosopher, Publicist, and Friend of America.

TRANSLATED BY MISS MARY L. BOOTH, OF NEW YORK.

Dedicatory Letter.

"To My Young Friends in America:—Dear Children:—When you are large, and are studying the glorious history of your country, you will be told that on the other side of the Atlantic there is an old country by the name of France. You will also be told that almost a hundred years ago, when your grandfathers were fighting for their independence, it was in France that they found sympathizing hearts and devoted hands. It was from France that the friend of Washington came, the brave and noble Lafayette—a name which also belongs to the history of the United States.

"Years have passed, and nothing has disturbed the friendship of a century's growth between America and France—that friendship which you, my children, I am sure, will preserve. And it is in order to keep up this mutual affection that I send you this tale, which has amused your young friends in France, and which, I hope, will amuse you also. He who writes it is not a stranger to your fathers and mothers; he was heart and soul with them in the trials which they have nobly passed through. To-day he would esteem himself happy could he make you laugh, or dry up your tears; and nothing would touch him more than sometimes to think that over yonder, on the other side of the ocean, there were young gentlemen and charming young ladies who forgot the hours in listening to the tales of their friend, the old Frenchman, EDOUARD LABOULAYE."

Story of the Noses.

At Dewitz, in the neighborhood of Prague, there once lived a rich and whimsical old farmer, who had a beautiful daughter. The students of Prague, of whom there were at that time twenty-five thousand, often walked in the direction of Dewitz, and more than one of them offered to follow the plough, in hopes of becoming the son-in-law of the farmer. The first condition that the cunning peasant set on each new servant was this:—"I engage you," he would say, "for a year, that is, till the cuckoo sings the return of spring; but if, from now till then, you say once you are not satisfied, I will cut off the end of your nose. I give you the same right over me," he added, laughing. And he did as he said. Prague was full of students with the end of their nose glued on, which did not prevent an ugly scar, and, still less, bad jokes. To return from the farm disfigured and ridiculed was well calculated to cool the warmest passion.

A young man by the name of Coranda, somewhat ungainly in manner, but cool, adroit, and cunning, which are not bad aids in making one's fortune, took it in his head to try the adventure. The farmer received him with his usual good nature, and, the bargain made, sent him to the field to work. At breakfast-time the other servants were called, but good care was taken to forget Coranda. At dinner it was the same. Coranda gave himself no trouble about it. He went to the house, and while the farmer's wife was feeding the chickens, unhooked an enormous ham from the kitchen rafters, took a huge loaf from the cupboard, and went back to the fields to dine and take a nap.

"Are you satisfied?" cried the farmer, when he returned at night.

"Perfectly satisfied," said Coranda; "I have dined better than you have."

At that instant the farmer's wife came rushing in, crying that her ham was gone. Coranda laughed, and the farmer turned pale.

"Are you not satisfied?" asked Coranda.

"A ham is only a ham," answered his master. "Such a trifle does not trouble me." But after that time he took good care not to leave the student fasting.

Sunday came. The farmer and his wife seated themselves in the wagon to go to church, saying to Coranda, "It is your business to cook the dinner. Cut up the piece of meat you see yonder, with onions, carrots, leeks, and parsley, and boil them all together in the great pot over the kitchen fire."

"Very well," answered Coranda.

There was a little pet dog at the farm-house by the name of Parsley. Coranda killed him, skinned him, cut him up with the meat and vegetables, and put the whole to boil over the kitchen fire. When the farmer's wife returned, she called her favorite; but, alas! she saw nothing but a bloody skin hanging by the window.

"What have you done?" said she to Coranda.

"What you ordered me, mistress. I have boiled the meat, onions, carrots, and leeks, and parsley in the bargain."

"Wicked wretch!" cried the farmer, "had you the heart to kill the innocent creature that was the joy of the house?"

"Are you not satisfied?" said Coranda, taking his knife from his pocket.

"I did not say that," said the farmer. "A dead dog is nothing but a dead dog." But he sighed.

A few days after, the farmer and his wife went to market. Fearing their terrible servant, they said to him, "Stay at home, and do exactly what you see others do."

"Very well," said Coranda.

There was an old shed in the yard, the roof of which was failing to pieces. The carpenters came to repair it, and began, as usual, by tearing down the roof. Coranda took a ladder and mounted the roof of the house, which was quite new. Shingles, lath, nails, and tiles, he tore off everything, and scattered them all to the winds. When the farmer returned, the house was open to the sky.

"Villain!" said he, "what new trick have you played me?"

"I have obeyed you, master," answered Coranda. "You told me to do exactly what I saw others do. Are you not satisfied?" And he took out his knife.

"Satisfied!" returned the farmer; "why should I not be satisfied? A few shingles more or less will not ruin me." But he sighed.

Light came; the farmer and his wife said to each other that it was high time to get rid of this incarnate demon. As is always the case with sensible people, they never did anything without consulting their daughter, it being the custom in Bohemia to think that children always have more wit than their parents.

"Father," said Helen, "I will hide in the great pear tree early in the morning, and call like the cuckoo. You can tell Coranda that the year is up, since the cuckoo is singing; pay him, and send him away."

Early in the morning the plaintive cry of the cuckoo was heard through the fields. The farmer seemed surprised. "Well, my boy, spring is come," said he. "Do you hear the cuckoo singing yonder? I will pay you, and we will part good friends."

"A cuckoo!" said Coranda; "that is a bird which I have always wanted to see."

He ran to the tree, and shook it with all his might, when, behold! a young girl fell from the branches, fortunately more frightened than hurt.

"Villain!" cried the farmer.

"Are you not satisfied?" said Coranda, opening his knife.

"Wretch! you kill my daughter, and you think that I ought to be satisfied! I am furious. Begone, if you would not die by my hand!"

"I will go when I have cut off your nose," said Coranda. "I have kept my word, do you keep yours."

"Stop!" cried the farmer, putting his hand before his face;" you will surely let me redeem my nose?"

"It depends on what you offer," said Coranda. "Will you take ten sheep for it?"

"No."

"Ten cows?"

"No; I would rather cut off your nose." And he sharpened his knife on the door-step.

"Father," said Helen, "the fault was mine; it belongs to me to repair it. Coranda, will you take my hand instead of my father's nose?"

"Yes," replied Coranda.

"I make one condition," said the young girl. "We will make the same bargain; the first of us that is not satisfied after marriage shall have his nose cut off by the other."

"Good," replied Coranda. "I would rather it was the tongue; but that will come next."

Never was a finer wedding seen at Prague, and never was there a happier household. Coranda and the beautiful Helen were a model pair. The husband and wife were never heard to complain of each other; they loved with drawn swords, and, thanks to their ingenious bargain, they kept for long years both their love and their noses.

CRAB APPLE CIDER,

THE GENUINE ARTICLE,

QUALITY UNUSUALLY FINE.

For sale by the barrel or retail, by

JAMES R. WEBB,

8 14§ EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

OF

Ladies' Handkerchiefs,

Gents' Handkerchiefs,

Children's Handkerchiefs,

NEW STYLES.

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

LINEN GOODS

IN THE CITY. 17 12 31rp

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have just opened several lots of handsome Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' and Misses' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Colored Border Handkerchiefs.
Boys' Colored Border Handkerchiefs.

JUST OPENED,

1000 Paris Silk Fans, of our own importation, very cheap.
Several lots of Ladies' Companions, Cabas, Glove Boxes, Pencil Boxes, Toilet Sets, Tool Boxes, etc.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves; Children's Cloth Gloves; Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants.
Domestic Goods at the very lowest market Prices.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Canton Flannels, All-wool and Domet Flannels, heavy Shaker Flannels.
Red and Grey, Plain and Twilled Flannels.
Just opened, 5000 yards Prints, fast colors, 18¾ cents.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—Daily receiving something new, suitable for presents. 10 22

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE.

Just received from auction, Shaker Flannel, cotton and wool, 25 cents, a bargain.
Best Canton Flannels, 22, 25, 31, and 37½ cents.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at reduced prices.
All-wool and Domet Flannels, 31, 33, 37c., etc etc.
Best American Prints, 18¾ cents.
Delaines, etc etc.
Ladies' Merino Vests, $1·25, $1·37, $1·50, etc.
Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1·25 to $2 50.

FANCY GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Fine assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Hemstitched and Embroidered Hdkfs.
Gents' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 37, 50, 62, and 75 cents.
Portemonnaies, large assortment, 37 cents up.
Ladies' Companions, Imported Inkstands, etc.
Wax Dolls, Card Presses, Ash Stands, etc.
Imported Brushes, Combs, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29§ No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

N. B.—Open at night during next week.

JAMES McMULLAN,

Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,

Has just received his first FALL IMPORTATION

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied for many years, and will be found very superior family use.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

AMERICAN BLANKETS

Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICA FLANNELS always on hand.

His stock of GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,

11 28 1m] **No. 700 CHESNUT Street.**

WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.

MILLINERY GOODS.

REAL LACE GOODS

A Liberal Discount to the Trade. [11 30 fmwt

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES

Having purchased at the late Auction Sales goods of late importation, sold at a great sacrifice, and with a general reduction of prices on my entire stock, I am enabled to offer great inducements to buyers.

LADIES, NOTE THE PRICES!

LUPIN'S FABRICS

Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1·25 to $1.
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1·37½ to $1·12½.
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1·50 to $1·25
Lupin's plain Rep Poplins reduced from $1 25 to $1.
Lupin's best quality reduced from $1·50 to $1·25.

IN ALL THE CHOICE SHADES.

40 pieces of Empress Corded Poplin, a yard and an eighth wide, a full line of colors only $1·25
Rich Plaid Poplins, at $1, $1·12½, $1·25 $1 37½.
Our $2 rich Silk Plaid Poplins reduced to $1·50.

FROM AUCTION.

Several lots of Striped Poplins, a bargain.

JUST RECEIVED.

One case of corded Silk Epinglines, price $1·50.
These goods are novelties, and are selling with great rapidity.
A complete assortment of Irish Poplins; best good $2 50.
Daily receiving New Goods from auction.

BALMORALS! BALMORALS!

Full, large size, in bright colors, heavy, only $2.
A full line of Sheeting, Shirting, and Pillow-case Muslins.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

A large stock at low prices
One case of extra heavy Canton Flannels, only 25c.

C. D. WISHAM,

9 22 stuth3m No. 7 N. EIGHTH Street.

USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The subscribers have received some choice articles of Dry Goods, eminently suitable, from their usefulness and rarity, to make

Acceptable Christmas Presents,

Such as EXTRA BED BLANKETS. The finest made.
SPLENDID DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, in sets.
NAPKINS to match.
FRENCH DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS. Unique designs.
FRINGED FRENCH TABLE CLOTHS.
FRINGED FRENCH NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
SUPERIOR FRENCH DAMASK TOWELS, with and without Fringes.
FANCY AND HUCKABACK TOWELS, French and English Colored Borders and Fringe.
MARSEILLES QUILTS, extra fine.
EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

Also, in our fancy stock, which can be sold at the lowest prices:—

LADIES' EMBROIDERED CAMBRIC HDKFS., with Initials
CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERED AND HEMMED, with Initials.
EMBROIDERED LACE AND MUSLIN SETS, in very great variety, etc.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

9 14 thstu6mrp] **No. 1008 CHESNUT St.**

BLACK LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS

FROM AUCTION.

Cloaks made to order at short notice.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,

12 18 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

RICH LACE CURTAINS

FROM AUCTION.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,

12 18 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

GREAT FALL IN DRY GOODS.

Having purchased largely at the late sacrificing prices, we are prepared to sell TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW OLD PRICES.
Williamsville Muslin at 35½ cents.
Forresdale Muslin at 31¼ cents.
Wamsutta Muslin at 37½ cents.
Brown Sheetings very cheap.
Large assortment of Flannels, from 25 to 37½ cen per yard.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 25 cents.
CLOTHS for Ladies' Cloakings, from $1 75 to $10 per yard. Full stock.
LYONS VELVET, $12, worth $15, warranted all Silk.
VELVET from $11 to $22 per yard.
Constantly on hand, a full line of HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS at prices below competition.

McCURDY & DUNKLE,

No. 140 North EIGHTH Street.

9 29 tuths3m

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

In Anticipation of Removal to

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

White Goods,
Laces and Lace Goods,
Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gents, every variety.
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Veils, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Etc.,

Embracing Novelties Adapted for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round.
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of our own make, wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs $1·25.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes and prices.

Manufactory and Salesrooms.

No. 628 ARCH Street.

12 6 2m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

DAMAGED BLANKETS.—WE WILL OFFER a good fine double bed all-wool White Blanket for three dollars and fifty cents ($3 50) per pair; better for $4 per pair; better for $4 50 per pair; extra large size for $5 per pair; extra heavy and superior for $6 per pair; largest 12 4 for $7 per pair; extra for $8 per pair.

This stock of Blankets is very slightly stained on about one-half of them; the others are perfect. They are direct from the mill. They are less than the wool cost; less than they were sold for before the war, and as good a bargain as we ever sold.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,

10 27 No. 1021 MARKET Street.

DRY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

OF A USEFUL CHARACTER.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

Have now open a full assortment of the following Goods, suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
PIM'S IRISH POPLINS,
DRESS GOODS in every variety,
LYONS BLACK VELVETS,
LACES AND FINE EDERIES,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
LADIES' CLOAKING,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS,
BLANKETS, ETC. ETC.,

Together with our large stock of
DOMESTIC GOODS,

All of which will be sold at prices as low as any establishment in the city. 12 11 tuthe6t

AT RETAIL.

SILKS, SHAWLS, VELVETS,

AND

DRESS GOODS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

12 15 8trp

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

ARE OFFERING SOME FINE GOODS LOW FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

EXPENSIVE LONG SHAWLS.
LYONS CLOAK VELVETS.
MAGNIFICENT SILKS.
RICHEST PLAID POPLINS.
FINEST REPS AND POPLINS.
MELODEON AND PIANO COVERS.
ROB ROY WOOLLEN SHAWLS.
P. S.—MERRIMAC PRINTS, FAST COLORS AND NEW STYLES.
PREMIUM BLANKETS. 11 2 mws

LADIES' CLOAKS.

PRICES REDUCED VERY LOW

TO CLOSE OUT STOCK,

AT

ACNEW & ENGLISH'S,

No. 25 South NINTH Street,

11 28 fmw1mrp ABOVE CHESNUT.

COOK & BROTHER

IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY GOODS,

No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,

Have Received (by Steamer "Peruvian,")

Ladies' English Merino Vests, $1·40.
Ladies' English Merino Vests, $1·60.
Ladies' English Merino Vests, $2 00.
Ladies' English Merino Vests, $2 50.
Gents' English Merino Vests, $2 87.
Domestic Vests and Pants, greatly reduced.
Gents' Vests, reduced from $1·25 to 87 cents.
Gents' Vests, reduced from $1·87 to $1 50.

As all our FOREIGN GOODS are made for us in Europe, they will in all cases bear our

TRADE MARK. [10 3 wam3m4p

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN ST

We are prepared to show one of the very finest stock of Shawls in this city of every grade,

FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,

Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.
Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Scotia Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.
We would also invite attention to our

BLANKETS.

Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m
Finer qualities at $7, $8, $9, $10, $11, $12, and $14.
In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN

T. SIMPSON'S SONS

No. 922..... PINE STREET.....No. 924

Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.

Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels, in all grades A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',

9 5 S. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

WHOLESALE COTTON YARN

COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

R. T. WHITE & CO.,

Manufacturer's Agents for the sale of

COTTON WARPS AND SKEIN YARNS, all numbers.
HOSIERY YARNS in the skein or cop.
COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND LINEN CARPET CHAIN.
JUTE FILLING, for Venetian Carpets
GILLING, SEINE, AND FLAX TWINES.
EXTRA HEAVY BLACK WADDING FOR CLOTHIERS' USE Etc

No. 237 MARKET Street, Phila.

R. T. WHITE. J. E. DU BOIS.

11 7 wthtu3mrp

NEW FRUIT.

Crown, Basket, Layer, Bunch, Seedless and Sultana Raisins. Currants, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Havana Oranges, etc. etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,

11 7rp§] Corner ELEVENTH VINE Sts.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN'S

INIMITABLE AND

CHOICE CONFECTIONS

NOW READY

For the Holiday Season,

Together with a large variety of

FANCY BOXES,

Of his own Importation, direct from Paris and Vienna.

ALSO NEW AND RARE

Confections and Bon-Bons

Only known to this house,

Forming at once a rich and superb assortment which to choose fo

SELECT PRESENTS.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,

No. 1210 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA 12 8 19t

KRISS KRINGLE'S HEADQUARTERS.

JOHN DOLL,

NO. 502 MARKET STREET,

Has now open one of the largest and most varied Stocks of TOYS AND FANCY GOODS to be found. It includes everything that is rare and curious, and those who design making Christmas Presents, will do well to call and inspect. Mr. DOLL'S large wholesale trade enables him to sell at the very lowest prices.

JOHN DOLL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Toys and Fancy Goods,

12 4 tuths10t] No. 502 MARKET Street.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

A. M. MARTIN,

N. E. Corner Eighth and Market,

Has now open one of the largest and best selected stocks of

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS

TO BE FOUND.

Also, Baskets, Children's Carriages, Velocipedes, Sleighs, Sleds, Etc.

A. M. MARTIN,

12 4 tuths10t] N. E. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

RICH BOHEMIA TOILET SETS ONLY $3, worth $9.
ELEGANT CARD STANDS, from $2 to $10, worth $5 to $20.

A large and Handsome Stock of Rich Fancy Goods at less than half regular prices.

GREAT BARGAINS.

BENNETT'S

FANCY BAZAAR,

12 18 6trp No. 20 N. EIGHTH STREET.

RICH FANCY GOODS,

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT, UNSURPASSED FOR VARIETY, ELEGANCE OF STYLE, OR MODERATION IN PRICE.

Rich Bohemian and China Vases and Toilet Sets, Parian Busts, Statuettes and Vases Bronze and Gilt Ornaments, Rich Gilt Mounted Carstands, Vases and Door Cases, Rich Workboxes, Jewel, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Desks, Dressing Cases, Folios and Companions, Jet and Vulcanite Jewelry, Jet Chains, Paris Pans, superior Silk Umbrellas, Toilet Goods, with a complete assortment of articles suitable for BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, At prices the most reasonable, at

H. DIXON'S,

1 26 1m] No. 21 South EIGHTH street Philadelphia.

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Will open on TUESDAY, December 18 a large and handsome assortment of HEAD DRESSES and DRESS CAPS of the latest importation. 12 17 3t*

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Evening Telegraph

SUPPLEMENT.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1866.

LITERATURE.

LABOULAYE'S FAIRY BOOK. By Edouard Laboulaye. Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

To write a really good fairy story is an undertaking which few authors are able to accomplish. There are but few of all our *litterateurs* who can pen a book which will be interesting to children. It requires a peculiar tact to so frame your story and your sentences as to be able to catch the ear and fix the attention of a child. The many utter failures of those who make the attempt best attest the extreme difficulty of the task. Yet in Edouard Laboulaye we find that peculiar turn of mind required. He writes the best children's stories that we have ever seen. His volume is filled with illustrations, and is of deep interest. It is just such a work as would be acceptable to a child. We have read the book, and find it full of well printed and admirably selected fairy tales. Before us is spread the realm of romance, into which we can look from the Pisgah of manhood, but cannot enter. It is reserved for the full imagination of the child to revel in its fields. We cannot picture the fairies, the palaces, the wonderful wand, and the ten thousand mysteries which we all could invest with a definite shape. But we can see how our little ones will be able to fill all the land with giants and dwarfs, princes and marvellous magicians. Yet the field is there, the country flowing with milk and honey, the country of childhood's fancy; and we can see it open to the little ones as they read the tales of Laboulaye. The book is a most acceptable Christmas gift, and is printed in large clear type, which cannot injure the eyes of the little reader.

Notes on Poems and Reviews.

I have now undertaken to write a few words on this affair, not by way of apology or vindication, of answer or appeal. I have none such to offer. Much of the criticism I have seen is as usual, in the words of Shakespeare's greatest follower,

"As if a man should spit against the wind;
The nith returns in's face."

Certain poems of mine, it appears, have been impugned by judges, with or without a name, as indecent or as blasphemous. To me, as I have intimated, their verdict is a matter of infinite indifference; it is of equally small moment to me whether in such eyes as theirs I appear moral or immoral, Christian or Pagan. But, remembering that science must not scorn to investigate animalcules and infusoria, I am ready for once to play the anatomist.

With regard to any opinion implied or expressed throughout my book, I desire that one thing should be remembered—the book is dramatic, many faced, multifarious; and no utterance of enjoyment or despair, belief or unbelief, can properly be assumed as the assertion of its author's personal feeling or faith. Were each poem to be accepted as the deliberate outcome and result of the writer's conviction, not mine alone, but most other men's verses would leave nothing behind them but a sense of cloudy chaos and suicidal contradiction. Byron and Shelley, speaking in their own persons, and with what sublime effect we know, openly and insultingly mocked and reviled what the English of their day held most sacred. I have not done this. I do not say that, if I chose, I would not do so to the best of my power; I do say that hitherto I have seen fit to do nothing of the kind.

It remains then to inquire what in that book can be reasonably offensive to the English reader. In order to resolve this problem, I will not fish up any of the ephemeral scurrilities born only to sting if they can, and sink as they must. I will take the one article that lies before me; the work (I admit) of an enemy, but the work (I acknowledge) of a gentleman. I cannot accept as accurate; but I readily and gladly allow that it neither contains nor suggests anything false or filthy. To him, therefore, rather than to another, I address my reclamation. Two things my poems, it appears, are, in his opinion, "especially horrible." Good. Though the phrase be somewhat "inexpressive," I am content to meet him on this ground. It is something—nay, it is much—to find an antagonist who has a sufficient sense of honesty and honor to mark out the lists in which he, the challenger, is desirous to encounter the challenged.

The first, it appears, of these especially horrible poems is "Anactoria." I am informed, and have not cared to verify the assertion, that this poem has excited, among the chaste and candid critics of the day or hour or minute, a more vehement reprobation, a more virtuous horror, a more passionate appeal, than any other of my writing.

I have never lusted after the praise of reviewers; I have never feared their abuse; but I would fain know why the vultures should gather here of all places; what congenial carrion they smell, who can discern such (it is alleged) in any rose-bed. And after a little reflection I do know, or conjecture, Virtue, as she appears incarnate in British journalism and voluble through that unsavory organ, is something of a compound creature—

"A lump neither alive, nor dead,
Dog-headed, bosom-eyed, and bird-footed;"

nor have any dragon's jaws been known to emit on occasion stronger and stranger sounds and odors. But having, not without astonishment and disgust, inhaled these odors, I find myself at last able to analyze their component parts.

In this poem I have simply expressed, or tried to express, that violence of affection between one and another which hardens into rage and deepens into despair. The key-note which I have here touched was struck long since by Sappho. We in England are taught, are compelled under penalties to learn, to construe, and to repeat, as schoolboys, the imperishable and incomparable verses of that supreme poet; and I at least am grateful for the training.

I have abstained from touching on such details, for this reason, that I felt myself incompetent to give adequate expression in English to the literal and absolute words of "Sappho;" and would not debase and degrade them into a viler form. No one can feel more deeply than I do the inadequacy of my work. "That is not 'Sappho,'" a friend said once to me. I could only reply, "It is as near as I can come; and no man can come close to her." Her remaining verses are the supreme success, the final achievement, of the poetic art.

What is there now of horrible in this? the expressions of fierce fondness, the ardors of passionate despair? Are these so unnatural as to affright or disgust? Where is there an unclean detail? where an obscene allusion? A writer as impure as my critics might of course have written, on this or on any subject, an impure poem; I have not. And if to translate or paraphrase Sappho be an offense, indict the heavier offenders who have handled and rehandled this matter in their wretched versions of the ode. Is my poem more passionate in detail, more unmistakable in subject? I affirm that it is less; and what I affirm I have proved.

Next on the list of accusation stands the poem of "Dolores." The gist and bearing of this I should have thought evident enough, viewed by the light of others which precede and follow it. I have striven here to express that transient state of spirit through which a man may be supposed to pass, foiled in love and weary of loving, but not yet in sight of rest; seeking refuge in those "violent delights" which "have violent ends," in fierce and frank sensualities which at least profess to be no more than they are. This poem, like "Faustine," is so distinctly symbolic and fanciful that it cannot justly be amenable to judgment as a study in the school of realism. The spirit, bowed and discolored by suffering and by passion (which are indeed the same thing and the same word), plays for awhile with its pleasures and its pains, mixes and distorts them with a sense half humorous and half mournful, exults in bitter and doubtful emotions—

"Moods of fantastic sadness, nothing worth."

It sports with sorrow, and jests against itself; cries out for freedom and confesses the chain; decorates with the name of goddess, crowns anew as the mystical Cotytto, some woman, real or ideal, in whom the pride of life with its companion lusts is incarnate. In her lover's half-shut eyes, her fierce unchaste beauty is transfigured, her cruel sensual eyes have a meaning and a message; there are memories and secrets in the kisses of her lips. She is the darker Venus, fed with burnt-offering and blood-sacrifice; the veiled image of that pleasure which men impelled by satiety and perverted by power have sought through ways as strange as Nero's before and since his time; the daughter of lust and death, and holding of both her parents; Our Lady of Pain, antagonist alike of trivial sins and virtues; no Virgin, and unblessed of men; no mother of the Gods or God; no Cybele, served by sexless priests or monks, adored of Origen or of Atys; no likeness of her in Dindymus or Loreto.

The next act in this lyrical monodrame of passion represents a new stage and scene. The worship of desire has ceased; the mad commotion of sense has stormed itself out; the spirit, clear of the old regret that drove it upon such violent ways for a respite, healed of the fever that wasted it in the search for relief among fierce fancies and tempestuous pleasures, dreams now of truth discovered and repose attained. Not the martyr's ardor of selfless love, an unprofitable flame that burnt out and did no service—not the rapid rage of pleasure that seemed for a little to move the flesh divine, to clothe the naked senses with the fiery raiment of faith; but a stingless love, an innocuous desire. "Hesperia," the tenderest type of woman or of dream, born in the westward "islands of the blest," where the shadows of all happy and holy things live beyond the sunset a sacred and a sleepless life, dawns upon his eyes a western dawn, risen as the fiery day of passion goes down, and rises where it sank.

Here, between moonrise and sunset, lives the love that is gentle and faithful, neither giving too much nor asking—a bride rather than a mistress, a sister rather than a bride. But not at once, or not forever, can the past be killed and buried; hither also the huntress follows her flying prey, wounded and weakened, still fresh from the fangs of passion; the cruel hands, the amorous eyes, still glitter and allure. *Qui a bu boira:* the feet are drawn back towards the ancient ways. Only by life-long flight, side by side with the goddess that redeems, shall her slave of old escape from the goddess that consumes; if even thus one may be saved, even thus distance the bloodhounds.

It would seem indeed as though to publish a book were equivalent to thrusting it with violence into the hands of every mother and nurse in the kingdom as fit and necessary food for female infancy. Happily there is no fear that the supply of milk for babes will fall short of the demand for some time yet. There are moral milkmen enough, in all conscience, crying their ware about the streets and by-ways; fresh or stale, sour or sweet, the requisite fluid runs from a sufficiently copious issue. In due time, perhaps, the critical doctors may prescribe a stronger diet for their hypochondriac patient, the reading world; or that gigantic *malade imaginaire* called the public may rebel against the weekly draught or the daily drug of MM. Purgan and Diafoirus. We, meanwhile, who profess to deal neither in poison nor in pap, may not unwillingly stand aside.

These poems thus disposed of are (I am told) those which have given most offense and scandal to the venal virtue of journalism. As I have not to review my reviewers, I need not be at pains to refute at length every wilful error or unconscious lie which a workman that way inclined might drag into light. To me, as to all others who may read what I write, the whole matter must continue to seem too pitiable and trivial to waste a word or thought on it which we can help wasting. But having begun this task, I will add yet a word or two of annotation. I have heard that even the little poem of "Faustine" has been to some readers a thing to make the scalp creep and the blood freeze. It was issued with no such intent.

The chance which suggested to me this poem was one which may happen any day to any man—the sudden sight of a living face which recalled the well-known likeness of another dead for centuries; in this instance, the noble and faultless type of the elder Faustina, as seen in coin and bust. Out of that casual glimpse and sudden recollection these verses sprang and grew.

These poems do not seem to me condemnable, unless it be on the ground of bad verses; and to any charge of that kind I should of course be as unable as reluctant to reply. But I certainly was even less prepared to hear the batteries of virtue open fire in another quarter. Sculpture I knew was a dead art; buried centuries deep out of sight; with no angel keeping watch over the sepulchre; its very grave-clothes divided by wrangling and impotent sectaries, and no chance anywhere visible of a resurrection.

I have now gone over the poems which, as I hear, have incurred most blame; whether deservedly or not, I have shown. For the terms in which certain critics have clothed their sentiments I bear them no ill-will: they are welcome for me to write unmolested, so long as they keep to simple ribaldry. I hope it gives them amusement; I presume it brings them profit: I know it does not affect me. Absolute falsehood may, if it be worth while, draw down contradiction and disproof; but the mere calling of bad names is a child's trick, for which the small fry of the press should have a child's correction at the hands of able editors, standing, as these gentlemen ought to do, in a parental or pedagogic relation to their tender charges. They have, by all I see and hear, been sufficiently scurrilous—one or two in particular.

"However, from one crime they are exempt;
They do not strike a brother, striking *me*."

I will only throw them one crumb of advice in return; I fear the alms will be of no avail, but it shall not be withheld:—

Why grudge them lotus-leaf and laurel,
Or toothless mouth or swinish maw,
Who never grudge you bells and coral,
Who never grudged you troughs and straw?

Lie still in kennel, sleek in stable,
Good creatures of the stall or sty;
Shove snouts for crumbs below the table;
Lie still; and rise not up to be.

Literature, to be worthy of men, must be large, liberal, sincere; and cannot be chaste if it be prudish. Purity and prudery cannot keep house together. Where free speech and fair play are interdicted, foul hints and evil suggestions are hatched into fetid life. And if literature indeed is not to deal with the full life of man and the whole nature of things, let it be cast aside with the rods and rattles of childhood. Whether it affect to teach or to amuse, it is equally trivial and contemptible to us; only less so than the charge of immorality. Against how few really great names has not this small and dirt-encrusted pebble been thrown! A reputation seems imperfect without this tribute also; one jewel is wanting to the crown. It is good to be praised by those whom all men should praise; it is better to be reviled by those whom all men should scorn.

When England has again such a school of poetry, so headed and so followed, as she has had at least twice before, or as France has now; when all higher forms of the various art are included within the larger limits of a stronger race; then, if such a day should ever rise or return upon us, it will be once more remembered that the office of adult art is neither puerile nor feminine, but virile; that its purity is not that of the cloister or the harem; that all things are good in its sight, out of which good work may be produced. Then the press will be as important as the pulpit to dictate the laws and remove the landmarks of art; and those will be laughed at who demand from one thing the qualities of another—who seek for sermons in sonnets and morality in music. Then all accepted work will be noble and chaste in the wider masculine sense, not truncated and curtailed, but outspoken and full-grown; art will be pure by instinct and fruitful by nature no clipped and forced growth of unhealthy heat and unnatural air: all baseness and all triviality will fall off from it, and be forgotten; and no one will then need to assert, in defense of work done for the work's sake, the simple laws of his art whom no one will then be permitted to impugn.

A. C. SWINBURNE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands with perfect success for Dental, Surgical and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.

Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 or gas. N. B —I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 rmwsm

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No 247 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, December 18, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 15th of January next.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared in the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash or common stock at par, at the option of the holder, on and after the 21st instant to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company, on the 18th instant. All payable at this office in Philadelphia.

The option as to taking stock for this dividend will cease at the close of business hours on Saturday, 30th March next.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped

12 14 20t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

☞ TO ARCHITECTS.—PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications and estimates of cost for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $3000 for the first, of $2000 for the second, and of $1000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28 1866.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the 1st day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.

By order of the Board.

11 26 1m] T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., Recorder

☞ OFFICIAL.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE NAVY.
TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 29 1866.

All persons who have served as volunteer officers in the United States Navy for the term of two years, and who desire to be examined for admission to the regular Navy, as provided in the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866, will at once make application addressed to Commodore S. P. Lee, Hartford, Connecticut, who will notify them when to appear. Those who do not make application prior to the 1st of January next, or who do not present themselves when notified, will be considered as having waived their claim for examination. Candidates will take with them, when summoned, their official papers showing their naval record.

11 23fmw1m GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

☞ MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.—The terms of admission are as follows:—

Life Membership.....$25 00
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Applications for admission to membership may be made to any manager, or to

WILLIAM A. ROLIN, Secretary,
12 12 wfm 22t No. 735 MARKET Street.

☞ A MEETING OF COLORED PEOPLE of Camden, to rejoice over the passage of the Equal Suffrage Bill for the District of Columbia, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, December 20, at 7 o'clock at Washington Hall, South Camden. A beautiful silk flag will be presented to Hon. James M. Scovel, Rev. Doughty Miller Isaiah Ware, and others. Eminent speakers will address the meeting.

CHARLES HEIGHT,
12 19 2t* Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

☞ FAIR! FAIR! FAIR! FAIR! FAIR!—Sale of Fancy and Useful Articles in the Lecture Room of the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. E. BUTTONWOOD Street, below Sixth, EVERY DAY, from 3 to 10 o'clock P. M., closing on FRIDAY EVENING, 21st instant. 12 18 4t*

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE—PHILADELPHIA, December 17, 1866.

NOTICE TO LOAN-HOLDERS.

As the banks will be closed January 1, the INTEREST ON CITY LOAN, due on that date, will be paid on and after January 2, 1867.

HENRY BUMM,
12 17 4t City Treasurer.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, December 17, 1866.

NOTICE TO LOAN-HOLDERS.

The CITY LOAN Sinnating January 1 will be paid on and after January 2, 1867. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds.

12 17 4t HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer.

☞ SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1866.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY MORNING January 8, 1867, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.

1. 10 mwf13t P. LAMB, Cashier.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe, resigned his position, the Board of Directors to day elected J. W. Torrey, Esq., Vice-President, and H. P. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.

10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1866.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

12 11 26t W RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

☞ NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.—A special meeting of the stockholders will be held on FRIDAY, December 21, at the office No. 129 South FRONT, at 3 30 P. M., to decide upon the future course of the Company, and other matters of importance.

12 11 10t SIMON POEY, Secretary.

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12 13 10t* Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents. No. 203 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents. 3 10

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RICH LACE CURTAINS.

The Subscribers have now in Stock, and are receiving from the late

AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

Nottingham Lace Curtains,

From Ordinary to Rich Style.

French Lace Curtains,

From the Lowest to the Highest Quality, some of them the RICHEST MADE.

ALSO,

Vestibule Lace,
Embroidered Muslin Curtains,
Jacquard Muslin Curtains, and
Curtain Muslins in great variety

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON

9 14 wfm6mrp] No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

(MASONIC HALL,)

No. 719 CHESNUT STREET,

A Fresh Importation of

CHOICE LACE CURTAINS,
TAPESTRY BORDERED TERRYS,
SATINS AND SATIN DAMASK.

In Rose, Crimson, Blue, Green and Gold, of all the newest designs for

Curtains and Furniture Coverings.

WINDOW SHADES

OF ALL COLORS AND STYLES. [10 20 tuths

RICH LACE CURTAINS

FOR A

HOLIDAY GIFT.

Large Purchases at Auction Enable us to offer Bargains in

LACE CURTAINS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,

12 18 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

REDUCED PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

Have constantly in Stock, for retail city and country trade, their

CELEBRATED WINDOW SHADES

MANUFACTURED BY THEM ONLY.]

They are also Sole Agents for the SELF-ADJUSTING SPRING FIXTURES for Shades. The best fixtures in the world.

Also, CURTAIN MATERIALS and FURNITURE COVERINGS, in great variety.

Lace, Muslin, and Nottingham Curtains, Piano and Table Covers, the largest and finest stock in the city.

Lace Curtains cleaned and mended.

White Holland Shades calendered. [10 10 tuths3m

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 North SIXTH Street,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [10 26 2m

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!

Reduced to Present Gold Prices.

J. T. DELACROIX,

No 37 S. SECOND Street,

ABOVE CHESNUT,

Has received per late arrivals,

200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS'

BRUSSELS CARPETINGS,

NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.

Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA SUPER AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK AND VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, Etc., which will be sold low in consequence of the fall in Gold.

10 27 tuth2m J. T. DELACROIX, No. 37 S. SECOND Street, Between Chesnut and Market.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON

No. 807 CHESNUT Street,

HAVE NOW OPEN

A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, ETC

10 3 wfm3m5p

MEDICAL.

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health, can obtain relief by consulting DR. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine treets. 8 14 6m

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS.
Of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6§ No. 103 JONES' Alley.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND
A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

COULD & CO.,

UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,

CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

AND

Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,

(Opposite Christ Church,)

Invite all their old customers, and as many new ones as will come, to see their elegant and large assortment of FURNITURE, suitable for presents or otherwise.

2 10 6p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.

Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS DRAWINGS ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 8 15§

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

OLD RYE WHISKY,

FOR FAMILIES AND THE TRADE.

No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

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FINE OLD SHERRY WINES,

For Families and the Trade.

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H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

VERY SUPERIOR BRANDY,

For Medicinal and other uses.

No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

CHAMPAGNES

OF ALL FAVORITE BRANDS.

No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

WINE MERCHANTS,

11 19 mwf6mrp] No. 1310 CHESNUT St.

GREAT REVOLUTION

IN THE

WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Pure California Champagne,

Made and prepared as if done in France, from pure California Wine, and taking the place of Imported Champagne.

The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of their Wine:—

"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.

"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.:—

"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used. We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.

"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO."

CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE

BOUCHER & CO.,

11 20 tuths3m] No. 36 DEY Street, New York.

A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St., Philadelphia.

M. NATHANS & SONS

IMPORTERS

OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,

Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 10 2§

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY

RICHARD PENISTAN'S

STORE AND VAULTS,

No. 429 CHESNUT STREET

Nearly Opposite the Post Office

PHILADELPHIA.

Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly tended to

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, N. 2 PEAR Street. [11 7§

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

BUFFALO ROBES,

LAP RUGS,

HORSE COVERS.

A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at low prices, together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY, ETC.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 No. 114 MARKET Street.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER &c., will be found on sale at the
7 23] NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street

THE CINCINNATI SENSATION.

New Suspension Bridge—Observations of a Verdant Bohemian—Singular Adventures of an Embryo Editor.

The Cincinnati *Times* is responsible for the following:—

Most everybody thinks he can "edit" on a newspaper; if he can't himself, he has a relative that he would like to see try it once. We have frequent applications from people who want to "ed't." Sometimes they write us long letters about it; at other times they come and see us in person. Yesterday we had a call from one of the latter class. He was a young man, with the odor of the fields about him; in fact, it was his first visit to the city. He said he came "to hire out to edit," and wanted to know what we were "paying our hands." We asked him if he had ever reported.

"Once," he said, hesitatingly, "I was drafted, and I—I *reported*."

That was enough. There were so few who did *report* when drafted that we wanted him as a curiosity. We directed him to make a trip across the new suspension bridge to Covington, and write it up for the paper. We told him, moreover, not to return without full particulars. He started on his mission, well pleased, and the following is

OUR NEW REPORTER'S ACCOUNT OF SEEING THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

I got on board a street car, and told the driver to drive me to the new suspension bridge as rapidly as possible. He smiled a little, and said "all right," and drove on. Asked a man how long since the bridge had "suspended," and how much it was likely to pay on the dollar. He replied that, judging from the rate of charges established, he thought they would make it pay right smart on the dollar. I asked him if he wasn't down on the bridge. He said no, he was "down on the landing."

After a long ride through many streets the car stopped. The people all got out, so I got out too, supposing that we had reached the bridge. But no bridge could I see anywhere. I went up to a big tavern, labelled "Brighton House," and inquired for the bridge. They directed me to a bridge about half a mile away, which proved to be a canal bridge. Found that the great suspension bridge that I was looking for to report on was two or three miles in the opposite direction. Made another dash for a street car, hailed it, and asked the conductor if he passed the big bridge.

"No!" he yelled; 'don't *pass* nobody."

"Could I reach it with your car?" I inquirsd.

"Couldn't reach it with a fifty-foot pole," he answered.

I let him go on, and was overtaken by another car.

"Will you let me off when I reach the big bridge?" said I.

"Let you off anywhere for six cents," said he.

"But thot is not in order"—

"Order of the Superior Court."

This was very unsatisfactory, but I got aboard and determined to look out for the big bridge myself. On we went, up one street and down another, taking on people and letting them off until I began to think we should never reach the bridge at all. My trip seemed like billiards, as I have seen city fellers play the game, "no *bridge* in it."

Presently I found myself just where I started from, and then I was mad. I asked the conductor if he couldn't drive me any nearer to the bridge than that, but, pulling down a corner of his eye, he said he couldn't see the *drive*.

I concluded to walk. Asked a stranger, "You haven't seen anything of a big bridge around here, have you?" Told him I was looking right sharp for one. He colored angrily, evidently supposing that I wanted to make sport of him, and said,

"Young man, there is one bridge you want to look right sharp for."

"What bridge is that?" said I, innocently.

"*The bridge of your nose.*"

He let fly at me, but I eluded the blow intended for my nose (I can blow my own nose, thank ye). I am not much of a fighter, but as an "eluder" I haven't met my equal—at least, not until I went in search of the big bridge, which eluded me for a long time.

At length, however, after wandering about for several hours without knowing where I was going, I happened to blunder in the right direction, and the majestic structure burst upon my view in all its grandeur and beauty. At first I was struck dumb with amazement. Then I was struck by an omnibus pole. I mounted a cart, so as to be out of the way, and contemplated the work.

"What a *wiry* old fellow," thought I; "and what sublime confidence he places in *Masonry;* enough to convince any one of the stability of everything *Masonic*."

I shuddered to think what a catastrophe it would be if, some day, when loaded with people, the big bridge should "bust" his *suspenders*.

I walked around to the entrance to the bridge, and was about to mount, when a man said I *mountent* without an order from the Superintendent. I asked him where the Superintendent was; and he said he was on the other side of the bridge. If I got an order from him I could cross.

"Very well," said I. "I will just step across the bridge and find him, and if he says I can't cross, I will come right back again."

Strange as it may seem, the proposition was rejected, and I had to go over on a ferry-boat. The Superintendent had just left for the Ohio side. I insisted on going over the bridge, as he must have *passed* me coming over. I was allowed to do so. Every courtesy was extended to me on the trip, one man spatting me with tar, another daubing me (accidentally, of course) with paint, and another nearly pitching me overboard by running against me.

I gathered a number of facts concerning the bridge that will be of great interest to your readers. The exact length of the bridge I did not ascertain, but I am informed that it reaches from the Ohio to the Kentucky shore. Its height from the water varies according to the depth of the water. During high water a man could easily jump down from any part of it. It is supported by cables of wire at present, but after it has been open for travel a spell it is expected to become *self-supporting*. They would not have made the cables so large, only it was necessary to do so in order to hold those immense stone towers up. The bridge is very firm. I sprang on it in the centre with all my might, and it did not shake enough to be noticed much. It shook me a good deal, though. All the wood-work of the bridge is iron. The public are expected to observe the following

RULES.

No one allowed to run across the bridge faster than a walk. Street cars are excepted, however; they can *run* all day and all night.

Boys will not be allowed to dive off the bridge in the day time.

Street sprinklers will settle the dust. Passengers who haven't *dust* enough to *settle* will not be admitted on the bridge.

Any inattention on the part of the towers should be reported at once to the proper officers, and if proven, they will be promptly discharged.

Any one caught carrying off one of the main cables will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

People will not be admitted upon the bridge any faster than toll can be collected of them. This rule is imperative.

Footpads and garroters are respectfully requested not to cross the bridge under any circumstances.

END OF "COAL OIL JOHNNY."

The Career of an Improvident Boy.

The Oil City *Register* contains the following, which will be interesting to many of our readers:—

We noticed in brief, in yesterday's paper, the sale of the John W. Steele, more familiarly known as the Widow McClintock farm, by the United States Deputy Collector, W. L. Groves, to satisfy the claims of the Government for taxes due. It was bid in by the Government to secure the claim, amounting to $11,600. At a previous sale by the sheriff of this county, $74,000 was bid for the property, but the sale was stopped, the Government proving prior claim. The claims against the property are heavy.

A brief history of this farm may not prove uninteresting to a large class of our readers. The Widow McClintock farm, consisting of about 109 acres, is immediately opposite the flourishing town of Rouseville, on Oil creek. It was one of the first among the oil-producing farms of the valley. The Van Slyke well, on this farm, struck early in 1863, produced for some time at the rate of 2500 barrels of oil per day. The Hammond well, struck some time after, produced at the rate of 600 barrels per day.

In 1864 Mrs. McClintock died. Her death was caused by being badly burned, while kindling a fire with crude oil. After her death, it was found by her will that the farm and all her possessions were left entire to her adopted son, John W. Steele, a youth of nineteen or twenty. The daily income of the farm, accruing to the land interest at the time of her death, averaged about $2000. In the iron safe where Mrs. McClintock kept her money, was found $40,000 in gold and $100,000 in greenbacks. All this fell to Mr. Steele as heir. He was a young man of fair average principles, but uneducated. No sooner had he obtained possession of his property than he was surrounded with parasites. He proved an easy victim to these sharpers, who went with him all the time, and he gave no heed to the counsels of those who were his best friends. To finish the history, we will merely state that Mr. Steele is now reduced to poverty, and is shunned by those who fawned upon him in his day of prosperity.

Artificial Nests.—The *Bulletin de la Societe d'Acclimatation* contains interesting statements connected with the chief object the society has in view, that of rearing foreign animals in France. One of the most curious subjects treated in the last number is that of artificial birdsnests, as they are now made in Switzerland under the direction of the societies formed there for the protection of insectivorous birds. One of the members of a society of this description, M. X——, who inhabits Vevey, having observed that many species of that kind select for nests the holes they find in the trunks of rotten trees, and that they consequently do not find it easy to settle in orchards, where all the trees are in good condition, began twenty-five years ago to set up rotten trunks in his grounds; and since then he has had no need to trouble himself in the least about clearing away caterpillars, that care being entirely left to his winged guests, who perform their duty admirably. M. X——'s neighbors, on the contrary, who have not had this foresight, have their orchards laid waste by a host of voracious insects. The Yverdun Society have gone the length of placing artificial nests even in the public walks and communal forests, on the borders of the lawns, etc. All these nests are now inhabited by hedge-sparrows, redstarts, creepers, and tomtits—all which may be found in Switzerland as high up as the perpetual snow line. The same practice has found its way into Germany.

Wife Selling in France.—There still exists, among well-informed French people, a tradition that in England a husband commonly puts a halter round his wife's neck, leads her to Smithfield, and sells her to the highest bidder. A laborer named Martin, aged thirty, at Vire (Calvados), recently went still further. He not only sold his wife and a cupboard together for five francs to a young man named Vautier, but assisted the latter by force to take possession of his purchase. For this grave offense the two men have just been tried at the Court of Assize at Caen. The hearing of the case took place with closed doors, and the jury having returned a verdict of guilty, but with extenuating circumstances, Martin was condemned to eight years' hard labor, and Vautier to five years' imprisonment.

A Blundering Despatch.—A telegram recently received in London contained the following mystic announcement:—"Nite has arrived Pith third Bulls on board all well hornet wriths last wing has been spoken at sea all well." It has since appeared that these words are to be translated thus:—"The *Nile* has arrived with 3d Buffs on board, all well. The *Hornet*, with left wing, has been spoken at sea, all well."

A Venerable Rabbi.—The death of M. Frank, a remarkable rabbi of the Jewish Church of Germany, is announced. He was a native of Wilna, born in the year 1758, so that he had attained his one hundred and eighth year. At that advanced period of life he was without any of the infirmities of old age; his hearing was perfect, he read without spectacles, and took long walks up to the last week of his life.

Sanscrit.—It is proposed to appoint a professor of Sanscrit at Cambridge, England, chiefly for the sake of men reading for the India civil service examinations; the suggested stipend is £500. The correspondent of the *John Bull* points out that this is £200 in excess of most of the other professorships, although Sanscrit is of use to a very small proportion of the members of the university.

Meat.—An English paper says:—"Nearly a third of the meat now sent to London is brought in the form of dead meat, and the quantity is increasing very fast. We are now importing nearly 1,000,000 sheep and lambs from the continent in the year, and nearly 200,000 cattle, and the largest proportion of this live stock and dead meat is brought to London by the railways."

Good.—The owners of the omnibus lines of Gottenburg, Sweden, some time since provided each of their vehicles with a water reservoir, from which the passengers can quench their thirst. They have now extended their courtesy by providing each traveller with a newspaper giving the latest intelligence, and which he can read while in the omnibus.

Sponge.—The British Museum has lately received a series of specimens of the beautiful sponge called Venus' flower-basket (*Euplectella speciosum*). It is more like the work of some lacemaker than a congeries or republic of minute jelly-like animals; and the thread of which it is woven is so hard that it will scratch glass.

A Railway Item.—A writer in the *Dictionnaire du Commerce* goes into elaborate calculations of the money saved arising out of the greater rapidity of railways, and values it at £8,000,000, on the basis that the time of a French citizen is worth 5d. an hour.

—Nuremburg, one of the "Gothic Athens," is now the toy manufactory of the world.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of description at exceedingly low rates

Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid

Short time Tickets for 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents per day; insuring in the sum of $3,000, or giving $10 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

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L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
B. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
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Enoch Eewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut sts.
G. C. Franciscus Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 2036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 8 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital.....$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus.....944,543 18
Premiums.....1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $910,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER* $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles R. Bancker, Edward C. Dale.
Felix Wagner, George Fales,
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Isaac Lea, Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
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REMOVAL.

The Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR

NEW OFFICE,

NORTHEAST CORNER

CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets,

PHILADELPHIA. 1 19 6

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA 18 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at Interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER, HENRY HAINES,
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THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser,
7 27 6

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

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Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins, J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30 5

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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JOHN WUCHERER, President.
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OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH.

And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART.
11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Street

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS AND QUARTERMASTER'S PROPERTY.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
BALTIMORE, Maryland,
December 10, 1866

Will be sold at public auction, at the port of Baltimore (Hardy's Wharf, south side of Basin), on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 12 o'clock M.,

The splendid side-wheel steamer

"CITY OF ALBANY,"

rebuilt in 1864, of —— tons; length, 200 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; cylinder, 40 inches, and 12 feet stroke.

Also, the steam tug

"ISLANDER,"

of —— tons; length, 58 feet; breadth of beam, 14 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; and 17-inch cylinder.

Both vessels of light draught, hull sound and strong, and engines and boilers in good condition.

A small quantity of Quartermaster's property, consisting of 11 anchors and 22 095 pounds of chain cable, will be disposed of at the same time and place to the highest bidder.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on the day of sale.

Inquiries respecting the same may be addressed to the undersigned, or to the auctioneers, Messrs ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 S. CHARLES Street.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
12 14 5t Depot Quartermaster.

SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

CLOTHING DEPOT,
SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL,
PHILADELPHIA, December 18, 1866

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, December 22, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following named articles of Quartermaster's Stores, viz:—

Tent Cuttings
Leather Scraps.
Old Iron.
Old Rope.
Old Baling.
Old Paper.
Leather Knapsack Linings.
Old Packing Boxes, etc.

The property must be removed within five (5) days from day of sale.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of

Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and A. Q. M., Brevet Major, U. S. A.
12 18 4t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE CANNON, SMALL ARMS, AND MISCELLANEOUS ORDNANCE STORES.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, December 13, 1866

On the tenth (10th) day of January, 1867, THURSDAY, at noon, there will be sold at public auction, in the NORFOLK NAVY YARD, to the highest bidder, a lot of old and unserviceable cannon, small arms, and miscellaneous articles of naval ordnance.

The cannon, shot, and shell will be sold by the pound, and the small arms and other miscellaneous articles of ordnance in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the articles must be removed from the Navy Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
12 15 stuth 1 10 Chief of Bureau.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

"CITY OF NEW YORK".....Saturday, December 22
"CITY OF DUBLIN".....Wednesday, December 26
"CITY OF BOSTON".....Saturday, December 29
"CITY OF LIMERICK".....Wednesday, January 2
"CITY OF CORK".....Saturday, January 5

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday:

First Cabin, Gold.....$80 Steerage, currency.....$35
To London.....85 To London.....40
To Paris.....95 To Paris.....50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $80; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

STAR LINE
TO NEW ORLEANS.

The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—

MORNING STAR.....On Saturday
MONTEREY.....On Wednesday
HAVANA.....On Saturday
MISSOURI.....On Wednesday

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to

C. K. GARRISON, President,
GARRISON & ALLEN,
10 19 4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
H. L. LEAF, Agent.
Office Adams' Express, No. 320 Chesnut street.

ATLANTIC COAST
MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES,

SEMI-WEEKLY, FOR

NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabins.....$6 and $8
CHARLESTON, cabin.....$25. Second class.....$13
SAVANNAH, cabin.....25. Second class.....13

Every SATURDAY, Star line for

NEW ORLEANS	Direct	NEW ORLEANS
First cabin..$60	Second cabin..$40.	Second class..$25
First cabin.. 60.	Second cabin.. 40.	Second class.. 28

With unsurpassed accommodations to either class.

For freight or passage, apply to

ALLEN E. THOMAS & CO.,
10 19 4p No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 16 DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 5

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—YANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

8 4 6m YANKIRK & CO.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
NO. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. (2 25) ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 25

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, October 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·20 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·05 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·20 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·15 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·00 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·36 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 5 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 3 15

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·20 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·35 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 9·15 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the North ern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 5·40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8·00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10·00 A. M.

Leave New York at 5·00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7·15 P. M.

Leave Erie at 5·30 P. M., arrive at New York 4·40 P. M.

Leave Erie at 9·10 A. M., arrive at New York 10·10 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1866.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail., 3·30 P. M., Passenger.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.

For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.

Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.

Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.

Millville at 6·05 A. M. and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.

Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

8 6 J.

CRIME.

The Trial of Mollie Cosgriff for the Shooting of her Paramour, George Trussell, in Chicago—Highly Affecting and Interesting Details — Justifiable Homicide the Plea—The Prisoner Sentenced to One Year's Imprisonment, Etc., Etc.

Some months ago the country was shocked by the shooting of George Trussell, a man of much wealth, a large faro dealer in Chicago, half owner of the trotter "Dexter," by his mistress, Mary Cosgriff, an Irish woman of remarkable beauty, who had been the left-hand wife of the deceased for several months, and whom he had raised from the position of a chambermaid in a Cleveland hotel to the height of wealth. For some cause Trussell cast Mollie off. She is said to have loved him to infatuation, and went nearly crazy over her abandonment. Following him to Chicago, she importuned him to return to her, and on the 4th of November, meeting him at a saloon, passionately renewed her demand. He refused.

Trussell pushed her away and ordered her to go home. The woman persisted, and the gambler becoming enraged, shoved her out of the saloon into the street. Three times this was repeated. The third time Trussell had her by the hair of the head, and Seneca Wright was assisting in separating the parties. It was at this moment, after her clothing had been torn from her shoulders, and she had been thrown violently out of the saloon, that she fired the fatal shot. After the shot Trussell walked inside, and she fired again, and still again. Three shots took effect in different parts of Trussell's body, and a fourth one missed its mark. Trussell died almost instantly, and the defendant was at once arrested. She was held on a coroner's warrant for murder, and the grand jury found an indictment against her for the crime of manslaughter.

The trial began on Friday, and the Chicago papers give the following interesting particulars: On taking her seat in the dock, by her counsel, Messrs. Assay, Wilson, and Jones, the following is said to have been

HER APPEARANCE.

Mary Cosgriff, as she sat in this seat, had the appearance of being subdued. Somewhat of passion had left, and the flush of former days had down from her cheeks. There was, perhaps, the indication of grief, and her demeanor was as of one who had been buoyed up by confidence in her acquittal of criminal intent by the petit jury, as she had been of malice prepense by the grand jurors. There was marked emotion, too. The bosom heaved, and, at times, there was a nervous twitching of the fingers, a playing with nothing, and a smile that betokened not want of interest nor of concern, but of partial indifference intrenched in confidence. There were moments of strongly marked physical signs. The first recital of the deed came upon her, prepared as she was to hear it, with force, and then she looked to her companion in sorrow, sitting within her view, an appealing glance. After the first statement was made, there was, as it were, a shade removed from her countenance, and a sort of "getting used to it" expression took its place. She was dressed in fashion, too.

It was the fashion of deep mourning, but after the latest style. The hair was arranged with scrupulous care; its bandeaux and waterfall were adjusted to a nicety, and the hat, almost jaunty in its mourning aspect, was seated upon the head with an exact eye to the regularity of line and position. From its right side fell a flowing veil of crape, adjustable over the face, or to be loose, as a streamer, at pleasure. The dress, or so much of it as could be seen, fitted to a nicety; its material was rich and its trimming sparkling, for the multitude of little bugles, as they caught the light, glistened and waved. The cloak, too, of the newest shape, became the figure, and fitted it, too. It was also deeply craped and heavily trimmed. Altogether the costume would have delighted the eye of many a rich widow, who sought in her youth again to captivate and shine in the circle of rich acquaintances, from whom, in the days of early sorrow, she had separated herself.

THE TRIAL.

After the jury had been selected, and all the preliminary proceedings had taken place, State's Attorney Reed opened the case for the people by stating what he expected to prove, reading the law by which such cases are governed, and that the penalty which is attached to the crime. He introduced his remarks by expressing regret necessity compelled him to perform the unpleasant duty which was assigned to him as public prosecutor. He was desirous that justice should be done to the accused. If she was guilty, she should be punished; if innocent, acquitted. Should the jury find that the accused committed the act for which she is to be tried in self-defense, and that she was in great personal danger, then she should be acquitted; otherwise, it would be the duty of the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty, and fix the term of imprisonment.

The substance of the testimony will be found in the extracts below:—

EVIDENCE FOR PROSECUTION.

Mr. Seneca Wright testified—I live in this city; I knew George Trussell; he died the 4th of September, in Price's barn, in this city; I knew him ten or twelve years; I cannot say that I was present when he died, but I was in the vicinity; all I can say about it is, on the 4th of September I had been away; I came home and was in the saloon, and Trussell and some other gentleman were there; I had been there perhaps twenty minutes when the prisoner came in after him; she said, "George, I want you;" I think this was after 10 o'clock; he was standing against the ice-box talking; she took hold of his collar with her left hand when she spoke; he put his hand up, and kept pushing her away towards the door on to the sidewalk; I stepped from behind the counter and took hold of him; as they got to the door, George grabbed hold of Mollie with his hand on her breast, and I stepped up and shoved him back; I shoved her out of the door, and said, "Mollie, you go home, and George shall come there;" she said she would if I would send him; I supposed it was all right, and went back to my business; then I heard a pistol shot before I got behind the bar; he was going out of the door, and he put his hand to his side and said, "I am shot," and then she put the pistol to his back and shot him again, and then I heard another shot; when she fired the shot at his back he was going out of the door into the barn; she came in at the street door; I did not see him when he fell, but I saw him lying where he did fall; Trussell was walking from her when I saw her shoot; he was walking towards the door that led into the barn on the west side of the saloon; the door at which she entered is on the south side; I did not see the deceased when he fell, but I saw him lying on the drive way from the street into the stable, fifteen or eighteen feet west of the saloon door, and, perhaps, four to six feet from the sidewalk.

When the prisoner took hold of Trussell's collar, he said:—"Go home, or go away."

Cross-examined—I have known George Trussell pretty well ten or twelve years; he boarded with me in the neighborhood of five years.

Q. What was Trussell's business?

Objected to. Objection overruled.

I could not tell you his business only by hearsay; I can tell you what I heard people say; I never heard from him; he was frequently at my place; I never saw him in any kind of business except walking round the street; I told Mollie, "If you go home I will see that he goes there."

Q. What house? A. I don't know where it was; I was going to send or take him there; I supposed he was a gambler, but I never saw him gamble; I knew where his rooms were on Dearborn street, but I never was in them until after his death; I considered Trussell a friend of mine, and I was a friend of his; I have seen the prisoner in my place with him several times, when I was on Dearborn street; sometimes they call her Mollie Trussell, and sometimes Irish Moll; I told her that I would see him up there, because I did not want a fuss; Mr. Partridge told deceased "not to do it;" he put his hand on his shoulder, and said:—"Now, George, it is all fixed;" I shoved George back at this time; I had heard that there had been a fuss between them before; I suppose when Trussell took hold of her her shawl was loosened, because her breastpin was found afterwards; the ice-box where Trussell stood when the prisoner came in was at the back end of the room, perhaps twenty-five feet from the front door; I do not think I said before the Coroner's jury that I told deceased not to strike her, and I don't think I said so; I did not think he could strike her, I was so near; I supposed he would strike her, because I had heard he had had a muss with and struck her in the street. (Breastpin exhibited.) I have seen that face; I should say it was George Trussell's; I did not see the pin when it was picked up; when the first shot was fired Trussell was leaning his back against the west wall; when the second shot was fired I did not see him; I heard he was walking; after the first shot was fired he walked out to the barn; when the first shot was fired she was on his right-hand side, but on the left-hand side of the door; the room was full at the time; I did not see anybody outside; after they left the ice-box together I was behind them about a foot; I did not see deceased try to strike her.

THE TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Asay, in opening the case for the defense, made an earnest appeal to the jury. The following is a synopsis of his remarks:—

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY:—I am assured that you will have little difficulty in getting at the proof, and in reaching a righteous result—a verdict for the defendant. This woman (pointing to the prisoner), when an untutored girl, scarcely fifteen years old, having left her mother's house beyond the seas, was found by George Trussell. She was then a waiter-girl at a boarding-house—a girl whose child-like beauty was acknowledged by all who saw her. George Trussell marked her, but not for good. He saw her as she waited upon the table, and her beauty fascinated him. He sought the acquaintance of this innocent girl, and won her love. I knew George Trussell well. As I shall one day stand with him in judgment before the God that made us both, I will say that there were many things about him that I liked. His smile was fascinating, his powers wonderful. They were fatal to this unfortunate prisoner. He had inveigled men and ruined women, but she knew it not. The prisoner had scarcely set her foot upon the soil of this country, when she was called upon to weep over the burial of a loved mother. She came to Chicago, and fell under the eye of Trussell. She was then an innocent Irish peasant girl, without a friend in the world. To-day she is—what?

In less than a hundred miles from here there lives the fruit of the unholy alliance between George Trussell and the prisoner, a boy ten years of age, the legal and acknowledged heir to his dead father. From the time that this boy was born, Mollie Trussell has been an outcast. True, he did not kill her, but he did worse; he destroyed her virtue, and forever blasted her reputation. The thorns upon the brow of the seducer are sharper than the agonies in hell. He is—I will not say where. It is enough to say that he made this woman what she is.

There is another sad passage in the history of this unfortunate couple. George Trussell would not give her up; she could not give him up. He was all she had to cling to. A woman thus abandoned, thus thrown out of society, thus banished from everything that is good and pure, clings, as ivy never clung to oak, to the memory of the man who has made her what she is. Such a woman clings so tenaciously to him as to make it impossible to cut the last connecting link. George Trussell took this woman with him from city to city, from State to State. Her only sunshine was the smile of the man who had destroyed her. The sad passage to which I have referred occurred but a year or two since. The papers at that time teemed with graphic descriptions of a brutal assault upon the prisoner by the man who had caused her ruin. George Trussell struck her down upon the public street, trampled upon her prostrate form, and covered her body with bruises and blood. She to-day bears upon her person the mark of his hand and of his pistol. This was only one beating. Time and again he has thus assaulted, thus misused her. The earnings of this woman's infamy, the price of her shame, have been shared by George Trussell. Not satisfied with the destruction of her body and her soul, he has filled his pockets with the proceeds of the shame of the victim of his lust. When I think of this, my very soul revolts with loathing, and the thought comes irrepressibly to my mind, Is it possible that so foul a creature can be a man? This defendant bore the name of Trussell in street and in store. At hotels they were registered as man and wife. A few weeks before he was destroyed, he and this girl, the mother of his child, went to Buffalo together; they occupied the same berths in the cars, the same bed at the hotel. She was treated everywhere on the trip from Buffalo to Cleveland as his wife. When they parted at Cleveland, she made him a promise that she would be true to him.

Mr. Asay here related the circumstances which occurred previous to the tragedy, and the bloody deed itself. He said:—

Trussell seized her by the throat and struck her. She bore the mark when the policeman saw her. He struck her for the third time at the door, and tore her clothing from her person; and when she had been stricken to the floor, when the infuriated man was again approaching her, she fired. When George Trussell struck this woman he became guilty of a crime which entailed punishment—a criminal in the eyes of the law. From his former acts she had good reason to believe that her life was in actual peril. If she had good reason to believe that her life was in danger, then she had a right to shoot. If you believe it is doubtful whether she had or had not a fear, you must acquit her. Even if you yourselves have a doubt of her danger, if you have a doubt as to her belief, you must acquit. All the surroundings must be taken into consideration.

The prosecution have introduced as a witness one Seneca Wright. Who is Seneca Wright? If you do not know, I will tell you. He is a man who has been accused before the courts of a most infamous act. He is the man who instructed his own mistress to murder his own wife! This fact, and the character of this man, will be manifested beyond a doubt before the close of this case.

There is nothing but unhappiness in this world for this woman and her child. She will go through the world marked. She will be shunned as an abandoned outcast. And this bright, innocent boy of hers, when he goes among his comrades, will be pointed at by them, and it will be said, "There goes the bastard son of George Trussell, the gambler!"—At this point the prisoner arose from her seat, her face assumed a crimson flush of mortification and shame, and in broken accents she begged of Mr. Asay to desist. Mr. Asay did not seem to notice her action, and proceeded:—Gentlemen, should you say that this woman is guilty, you will add felony to all her other sins and crimes. She, too, will be cursed forever with the taunt of that dreadful crime.

The testimony for the defense was to the same purport as that of the prosecution, with the fact emphasized that Trussell struck the woman three times in the face before she drew a pistol on him. This was insisted to show that she acted in self-defense, and when in supposed peril of her life. After the summing-up of counsel and the charge of the Court, which was to the effect that in the facts agreed on every doubt should be construed in favor of the woman, the jury found Mollie Cosgriff, alias Trussell, guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, recommending her to the mercy of the Bench. She was sentenced to one year's imprisonment by the Court.—*N. Y. World.*

A Passenger Train on Fire.—An express train from Bedford to London was stopped on the 26th ultimo near Hitchen, owing to one of the second class carriages taking fire. The passengers were unable to attract the attention of the guard by their united shoutings, whistlings, and banging of doors for at least ten minutes, during which time a hole was burnt in the roof, and the carriage was filled with smoke. The fire was soon extinguished, and the passengers removed to another carriage. The fire was caused through a tarpaulin having blown ever the oil-lamp and becoming ignited. An American signal rope would have saved the passengers from their panic.

BREECH-LOADING ARMS.

Report of the Board of Examination.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The following report has only now been promulgated:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, January 30, 1866.—A Board of Officers will assemble at Washington, D. C., on the 10th day of March, 1866, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine thoroughly the following questions, and make recommendations thereon:—

1. What form and calibre of breech-loading arm should be adopted as a model for future construction of muskets for infantry?

2. What form and calibre should be adopted as a model for future construction of carbines for cavalry?

3. What form of breech-loading arm should be adopted as a model for changes of muskets already constructed to breech-loading muskets?

Each person who submits an arm to the above Board will be required to state in writing the lowest price at which it will be furnished in the event of being adopted by the Government.

The Chief of Ordnance will furnish the Board all the information in his power, and will also provide it with office room, stationery, and a place for experimental firing, targets, ammunition, etc.

The report of the Board will be made through the Chief of Ordnance.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD.

Major-General W. S. HANCOCK, U. S. V.; Brevet Major-General R. C. Buchanan, Colonel 1st U. S. Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General P. V. Hagner, Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance Department, U. S. A.; Brevet Brigadier-General Charles Griffin, Captain 5th U. S. Artillery; Brevet Colonel J. G. Benton, Major Ordnance Department, U. S. A.; Brevet Colonel Horace Porter, Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Wesley Owens, Captain 5th U. S Cavalry.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Board met from day to day, and gave the following report to the Secretary of War:—

The experiments of the Board lead it clearly to the following conclusions:—

First. That the 45-inch calibre ball has given the best result as to the accuracy, penetration, and range.

Second. That all rifle muskets and single-loading carbines used in the military service should, if practicable, be fitted for the same cartridge.

Third. That the charge for muskets should be from 65 to 70 grains of powder, and from 480 to 500 grains of lead.

Fourth. That the Board recommends the plan of alteration submitted by H. Herbau. This gives the stable breech-pin, secures the piece against premature discharge, and involves only a slight change of our present pattern of arms. The bore of our present barrel (as has been proved by experiments before the Board) can be reduced to the desired calibre by reaming out the grooves, and inserting a tube.

Fifth. The Board has carefully examined the various patterns of breech-loading arms presented to it, but finds itself unable to recommend any one of them for adoption for future construction by the Government. While fully impressed with the great mechanical ingenuity displayed in many of the plans, no one offers advantages for service superior to the altered musket recommended, and therefore the Board considers that, in view of the large number of excellent muzzle-loading muskets now in store, and the slight changes of machinery necessary to make new arms on that plan, should more arms be deemed necessary, there can be no justification for an entire change of model, and the great expense consequent thereon, until some further improvement shall be devised producing more decided advantages than any of the arms yet presented.

Sixth. The Board is not decided in the opinion whether it would be best to have only magazine carbines in the cavalry service. From past experience the Board would be unwilling to dispense entirely with magazine arms, and as these arms can be used ordinarily as single-loaders (retaining a number of charges in the magazine for extraordinary occasions, free from danger of ignition in the ordinary use of the gun), the only objections to their exclusive use are the additional expense of this arm over the simple single-loader, and the greater inconvenience of the use of a lever-gun compared with some patterns of the hinge-breech gun which have been presented to the Board.

In consideration of the above, and also of the manifest advantages of having single-loading carbines (if needed) and muskets made upon the same pattern, except in length of barrel, the Board recommends that until a suitable plan for new muskets can be obtained, offering decided advantages over the proposed plan now recommended for altered muskets, no single-loading carbine should be constructed for the army.

The experience of the late war, as well as all experiments by this Board, prove that the Spencer magazine carbine is the best service gun of this kind yet offered. Our experiments detected a defect in the arrangement for the extractor, which has been corrected by the manufacturers, upon the suggestion of the Board, producing, in the opinion of the manufacturers themselves, a decided improvement in the arm, and one that will lessen much the liability to become disabled in the service. It is believed, however, from models and from experiments of the Board, that the magazine arm is capable of further improvement; and the Board would, therefore, recommend some delay in adopting definitely a pattern for future construction of carbines for cavalry service. Should new carbines be previously needed, it is recommended that the Spencer carbine, with the modified extractor, be used.

Seventh. The Board is of opinion that for facility of handling, lightness, and accuracy of fire, it will be of advantage to reduce the length of barrel, when practicable, to not less than 33 inches, retaining the present length of bayonet; and also, that with the adoption of the metallic cartridge, the present cartridge-box should be modified. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,

Maj.-Gen. U. S. Vols., President of the Board.

C. C. Parsons, Bvt. Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., Recorder of the Board.

General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, on the contrary, thinks that the 50-inch calibre should be used until a smaller one is proved to be superior. His recommendation is all the stronger when it is considered that the army is furnished with a large number of the 50-inch calibre. General Dyer also recommends that the different plans for the alteration of the Springfield muskets be tried in the hands of troops. On the receipt of the report General Grant indorsed the following on it:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, June 28, 1866.—Respectfully forwarded. The recommendations contained in the indorsement of the Chief of Ordnance are approved, except the proposition to place new patent arms in the hands of troops for trial.

There being such a large number of arms on hand capable of economical alteration, it seems unnecessary at present to experiment with new arms, many improvements in which will, no doubt, be made by the time they will be actually required.

The superiority of the 45 calibre in accuracy, range, and penetration, seems to have been placed beyond a doubt, but a uniformity of calibre being so desirable, and there being such a large number of arms of calibre 59 on hand, it may be advisable to adopt this calibre.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

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